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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

ANOTHER CONSIDERATION.

It will be well for our Southern brethren to reflect that "war prices" mean not only high prices for meat and breadstuffs, but they mean also low prices for cotton. If war in Europe improves the corn and pork market and depresses the cotton market, war in America will do so in a still greater degree. Is the South in a condition to meet a large advance in the prices of flour and bacon, coupled with a ruinous fall in that of her principal staple? If so, she is taking the proper course to bring on that state of affairs.

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

We trust that Gov. Yates will not omit to recommend to the Legislature a re-organization of the Illinois militia under the provisions of the State Constitution—the enrollment to be commenced at the call of the executive. It may not be necessary to bring them into service; it probably will not be. But it is desirable to be in readiness to respond to any call from the President of the United States "to suppress insurrection or repel invasion," and it is especially desirable that all things be done decently and in order. In this country the law which the people have made is *everything*, and with the law firmly at their backs men have been accustomed to believe that they can do *anything*. All persons are equally interested in preserving the supremacy of the law, and the Northwest, threatened with deprivation of her great channel of commerce, is peculiarly interested. If it shall become necessary for us, in the words of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, to "cleave our way to the ocean with the sword," let it be done under the forms of legal enactment.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The telegraph advises us that Mr. Douglas has proclaimed his intention, in the Senate Crisis Committee, to act in the present emergency as though he had never made a public record, never uttered a political speech, never cast a vote in Congress. This is substantially the language of the dispatch. We take it there is no doubt that this signifies his support of the Crittenden "Compromise," *establishing slavery by law* in all Territories south of 36 deg. 30 min., and not by law merely, but by Constitutional amendment! We had hoped for better things than this at the hands of a man backed up by nearly a million and a half of votes, cast in direct opposition to this principle. Not even the Breckinridge party contended for protection to slavery by the *Constitution*. They had not the assurance to ask for anything better than the protection of Congress; and on this limited issue they carried only one-third of the Democracy of the nation. What does it mean?

The following is the clause in the Constitution which authorizes amendments and prescribes the manner in which they shall be made:

Constitution of the United States—Article V. Section 1.—"The Congress, whenever *two-thirds* of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of *two-thirds* of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of *three-fourths* of the several States, or by conventions of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *Provided* that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, [concerning the African slave trade, and direct taxation]: and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

It need not be apprehended that the proposed amendment will ever get through this bridge. The withdrawal of the South Carolina members will add much to the difficulty of securing two-thirds of the House of Representatives—a difficulty quite insurmountable to begin with. But if it be deemed a possible thing to secure 44 votes in the Senate and 156 in the House for such a measure—requiring *six* Republican votes in the former body, and *thirty-eight* in the latter, (South Carolina being out)—does any one suppose that eight Northern States can be induced to ratify it? We have no objection to seeing it tried. We venture the assertion that the whole Federal Government, and all the members of Congress, of all political shades, cannot procure the assent of one free State this side of the Rocky Mountains to so monstrous a proposition.

In the Gall of Bitterness.

The appointment of Judge Bates to a seat in the new Cabinet seems to have probed against a very bad ulcer in one quarter. The Saturday evening *Times* of this city, has the following notice of the event. The public will remember that the *Times*, under its present management, was advertised to abstain from the use of all epithets and all language which could be personally offensive in respectable circles:

"Lincoln's Cabinet.—The very organization of a sectional party almost inevitably boded dissolution. The meanness and cowardly expectations of the Republican press since the election, have rendered their game of dissolution almost a fixed fact. There was, however, one insult more that might wring the heart of their victims, and which they could not forbear to offer. They could at least indulge themselves in one more insult by rewarding Southern traitors. The telegraph brings strong assurances that the *poor old, imbecile, traitorous* Bates, of Missouri, is to be foisted on the country as a *Southern* member of the Cabinet! One more step, and the last inhuman indignity to the Southern people will have been consummated by a malignant sectional majority. Let Lincoln add the names of Cassius M. Clay and John Minor Botts, and human malice can go no farther."

The Popular Vote.

We have collected with much care the following table, giving the complete vote for President at the recent election. It will be found nearer accurate than any table which has appeared.

States.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.	Fus'n.
Alabama...	....	13,646	27,866	48,831	....
Arkansas..	....	5,227	20,091	28,732	....
California.	38,721	37,9[illegible]	9,113	33,971	....
Conn...	43,792	15,522	1,435	14,641	2090
Delaware..	3,816	1,069	3,868	7,344	....
Florida...	....	221	4,731	8,1[illegible]	....
Georgia...	....	11,613	43,050	52,131	....
Illinois...	172,171	160,215	4,919	2,332	....
Indiana...	139,033	115,509	5,306	12,294	....
Iowa.....	70,222	55,639	1,756	1,063	....
Kentucky.	1,466	25,644	66,016	52,836	....
Louisiana.	....	7,626	20,204	22,681	....
Maine...	62,370	29,476	2,088	6,333	....
Maryland..	2,895	5,953	41,733	42,511	....
Mass.....	108,437	34,370	22,361	5,939	261
Michigan..	80,088	65,597	.....	.....	....
Minnesota.	22,684	11,898	41	770	....
Mississippi	....	3,283	25,040	40,797	....
Missouri..	17,028	58,801	58,372	31,317	....
N.Hamp're.	37,519	25,851	411	2,11[illegible]	....
N.Jersey..	58,345	4,458	121	242	57,801
New York.	362,667	.....	.....	.....	313,790
N.Carolina	....	2,701	44,990	48,539	....
Ohio.....	231,610	187,232	12,197	11,415	....
Oregon...	5,308	4,131	193	5,067	....
Pennsylv'a.	270,170	17,350	12,744	.....	176,435
R.Island..	12,244	7,707	.....	.....	....
S.Carolina*	....	.....	.....	.....	....
Tennessee.	....	11,381	69,710	65,053	....
Texas....	....	.....	.....	47,541	15,438
Vermont..	33,888	8,748	218	1,859	....
Virginia..	1,929	16,225	74,681	74,335	....
Wisconsin.	86,110	65,021	161	888	....
	1,871,393	1,009,531	573,420	669,830	565,563

*Legislature elects.

RECAPITULATION.

Lincoln........1,871,393 Breckinridge......669,830
Douglas........1,009,531 Fusion............565,563
Bell...........573,420
Total.............4,689,797

Lincoln over Douglas 861,882; over Breckinridge [illegible]. All others over Lincoln 946,961.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUSION VOTE.

We put the opposition vote to Breckinridge in Texas in the Fusion column—not because there was a fusion ticket run there, but because the New Orleans *Delta* gives the total of the Bell and Douglas vote in Texas at 15,438.

The following are the estimated proportions in which the Fusion vote would probably have been cast for the opposition candidates running separately, instead of on a Fusion Electoral ticket:

	Doug.	Breck.	Bell.	Total.
Connecticut..........	950	950	190	2,090
New Jersey..........	38,801	9,000	10,000	57,801
New York............	220,000	29,542	64,248	313,790
Texas...............	1,438	....	14,000	15,438
Pennsylvania........	138,435	38,000	....	176,435
	399,624	77,492	88,447	565,563

Adding these votes to the aggregates cast directly for each candidate, as per table, we have the following result in the whole Union:

Lincoln ....1,871,393 | Breckinridge......747,432
Douglas.........1,409,155 | Bell..............661,867
4,689,747

Lincoln's proportion of vote is about....40 ℔ cent.
Douglas " " "....30 "
Breckinridge's " " "....16 "
Bell's " " "....14 "

VOTE IN THE FREE STATES.

For Lincoln....1,844,859 | Breckinridge.....177,478
For Douglas....1,242,325 | Bell.............147,400

Total Northwestern vote..............3,411,557

VOTE OF THE SLAVE STATES.

Lincoln..........27,131 | Breckinridge.....569,859
Douglas.........166,487 | Bell.............514,710

Total in Slave States..............1,278,190
Lincoln beats Douglas in the Union........462,138
Lincoln beats Breckinridge ".........1,124,061
Lincoln beats Bell in the Union.........1,209,526
All others beat Lincoln in the Union......946,961

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The North United Against Secession—Senator Johnson's Speech—Progress of Treason in the Cabinet, etc., etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1860.

The palpable drift of public sentiment here is a union of Northern men to maintain the Union, and a union of slaveholders to destroy it. All the Free State members are not yet united on any line of policy; but a large majority of the Northern Democrats intimate that they are for coercive measures to enforce the laws, and collect the revenues. Meetings have been held by most of the delegations from the Free States, and they have pretty unanimously come to the conclusion that the Union must be preserved by force if assailed by force; and that secession is rebellion, and rebellion is treason. Seven of the nine Illinois members had an interview, in a parlor of the National, to compare views and ascertain how far they were prepared to act together in the present crisis. The meeting was entirely harmonious. Each member expressed the opinion that the Union must be preserved, let the cost of blood and treasure be what it may. It may surprise some of your readers to learn that Logan, who represents Lower Egypt, is as strong a Union man as there is in the delegation. Another meeting of the Illinois members is talked of, at which it is hoped that both Senators and Representatives will all be present.

The outline of the plan of dealing with the Disunionists may be stated thus: The Government to refuse to receive or acknowledge the proposed Commissioners from the rebellious States—pay no more attention to them than to private individuals. 2d. To place naval vessels in sufficient force in the harbors of all the insurgent ports to prevent any merchant vessels from foreign ports landing goods without first paying the regular duties. 3d. To reinforce the various United States forts in said ports. 4th. If the mob on shore shall capture any of them, they must be driven out, and dealt with for high treason against the Federal Government. The forts are the property of the United States, and must not be surrendered to lawless men. 5th. If the present acts of Congress do not confer on the President sufficient power to protect the public property of the Government and collect the revenues, the President must convene an extra session of Congress and ask them to pass a force bill similar to that enacted at the request of Gen. Jackson to put down nullification. 6th. If the rebellious States refuse to send members to Congress, let them stay away until they become tired of that game. If they refuse to allow Federal officers to deliver their mails, let them be discontinued, and the same with the District Courts, and Federal Marshals; these are all provided for the benefit of the States; they are not burden upon them, but valuable benefits conferred at a large cost to the National Treasury. 7th. If the insurgents persist in their nullification and rebellion against the Government, then their seaport towns must be declared to be no longer ports of entry, and a strict blockade shall be maintained, preventing all vessels, foreign or domestic, from entering. This will soon bring the fire-eaters to terms. All their cotton and other products will be obliged to seek a market in the loyal States, and be shipped abroad from their ports; and all goods which they are obliged to purchase, will have to be obtained in the same way. 8th. Foreign nations will be notified to observe the doctrine of non-intervention in the internal affairs of this nation, which is now a recognized principle of European public law. Foreign powers will be informed that this is a family matter of Uncle Sam's, in which some of the boys are misbehaving, and that he is restoring discipline and obedience in the family, and will tolerate no interference in his business by outsiders; and none is apprehended. The public sentiment of France, England, Germany and Italy, is strong in condemnation of the conduct of the fire-eaters, who will get no sympathy or assistance from any civilized nation in the world. And they are beginning to see and appreciate this very important fact.

The Government will stand on the defensive. It will not make war on a State, or march an army to seize the capital of any State. It will resist the assaults of the rebels as individuals, and enforce its revenue laws against all organized mobs. If the insurgents march an armed force to seize this capital, they must be met with a superior force and dispersed, and such of the ringleaders as may be captured will be liable to be hung as traitors.

By steadily and resolutely pursuing the course here indicated, the insurgents will soon exhaust themselves and be obliged to give up the contest. They will not have credit to borrow a dollar, save by *forced* loans from their confederates. Their commerce will shortly be utterly bankrupt. Cut off from the sea; without money or credit; no prospect of relief; fighting at a disadvantage; discontent among the planters; insubordination among the slaves, and distress among the poorer classes, they will be driven, by the desperate condition in which they have got themselves, to retire their rebellion, and return, like the prodigal son, to their father's house. They will be kindly received when they come home again from their wanderings; an amnesty act will be passed, and their disobedience will be forgiven. Let the loyal, patriotic men stand firm together in defense of the Union as it is, and all will come out right.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, made a speech in the Senate, yesterday, that produced as much sensation as that of Wade's, on Monday. He took the strongest kind of Union ground. He denied the right of secession *in toto*, and pronounced it rebellion and treason.

The States delegated powers named in the Constitution, and Congress could enforce them; but in doing so it did not become the oppressor. The State which resisted them became the aggressor; but when the Federal Government failed to carry out these powers, it ceased to be a government. He quoted Jackson, Webster, Justice Marshall and others to show that a State had not a constitutional right to secede from the Union, without the consent of all the States. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and to that end provision was made for its own amendment, its improvement and its continuance.

It was also submitted to the States for ratification, and power given to Congress to admit new States. So we had in the Constitution, first, the means of creating the government; second, a means of perpetuating it; and third, the power to enlarge it. But no power was given to dissolve it.

He read from Mr. Madison's letter to Webster in 1832, showing that such was his position. Jefferson, in his letters on this subject, pointed with the unerring finger of philosophy to the fact that each State must furnish in proportionate amount to the treasury.

He cited the case of the excise law of 1795 during the rebellion in Pennsylvania, when Gen. Washington was the President, and when he enforced the laws and put down the rebellion with a militia force of 15,000 men—the constitutional army. He quoted from Gen. Washington's views on that rebellion, showing that he had the right to enforce the laws of the United States, and that he regarded the Union as inseparable.

As to the present case, he would inquire if the federal government had not the power to enforce its laws in South Carolina as much as it had in Pennsylvania, Vermont, or in any other State? He thought it had; and notwithstanding the ordinance of secession which South Carolina might pass, it did not relieve her from her obedience to the United States, or from the compact which she entered into. The compact was reciprocal. If South Carolina drove the courts of the United States out of the State, the federal government had the right to reinstate them there.

If the State resisted the passage of the mails the government could insist on their protection, and so with the collection of the revenue. If that State captured the forts of the United States, the federal government had the right to retake them. If that State did all of these she was clearly in the wrong, and it was the duty of the federal government to see that the laws were faithfully executed. But in December, 1808, South Carolina ceded to the United States all of the forts and the land, not exceeding twenty acres, on certain conditions, which the federal government has faithfully complied with. After this deed of cession, had that State the right to expel the federal government from its own property? If she does this, she violates the laws of the United States, and within the meaning of the Constitution levies war, and this was treason!

Madison, Jefferson, Webster and Washington had denounced this doctrine; and if South Carolina set up a government for herself, and made an alliance with European powers, and had interests inimical to our own, she could be conquered by this government and held as a province. [Hisses and applause.] There is a statute of Congress which declares that the general government looks with suspicion and disfavor on the acquisition of any territory within the limits of the United States by any foreign power. Yet if a State secede she becomes a foreign power within our borders.

And can the other States permit that? Furthermore if the doctrine of secession be true, then California, which cost the United States the sum of one hundred and thirty millions, could go out of the Union whenever she might please, and the Union could get no redress. Ten millions was paid to Texas for New Mexico; fifteen was paid for Louisiana, which was done not for the sake of Louisiana, but for the free passage of the Mississippi, as an indispensable necessity to the great family of the Western States of this Union. Florida cost the Government for the original purchase and driving out the Indians, two dollars for every acre within her limits. Was all that to be lost? Would the Federal Government which had bought and fought for, here permit a few thousand malcontents take her out of the Union? Hardly. Mr. Johnson wanted to know whether after seceding, those States would not become territories again of the United States, to be governed as such, and re-admitted into the Union at the pleasure of Congress at some future time when they had learned to behave themselves? He threw out the suggestion for their serious consideration and hoped they would duly ponder upon it.

Governor Manning, of South Carolina, had said in his message, that as "Cotton is King," that State will be able, through its influence, to bring the two most powerful nations of Europe, France and England, to furnish the protection of their armies and navies, the last of which would off the ports of the State and keep away all assaults from every foreign quarter. If, then, this be the object of South Carolina, can we permit a protection of this sort so inimical, to our independence, to exist on our borders?

But South Carolina is deceiving herself most woefully. France and England have given unmistakable indications that they have no sympathy with the secessionists, and will lend them no aid or countenance; but on the contrary, would take sides with the regular government, if they interfere at all.

Governor Johnson then read several extracts from speeches and letters of Governor Gist and Mr. Keitt going to show that the policy of South Carolina is solitary and selfish, and as utterly hostile to the Northern Slave States as the policy of the most violent Abolitionists. Tennessee will not be coerced, nor will she be dragged along in the pathway chosen by South Carolina. Were he an Abolitionist, and desired to deal an utter overthrow against the institution of slavery, the very first act he should perform would be to further the dissolution of the Union. It is the Union that forms the chief support and guarantee of slavery; for, when the Union goes, slavery is far on the road to its abolishment. What sort of government that of the Southern Confederacy would be? It was said it was to be consolidated, with all State lines obliterated; but if the States were to continue as States there should be such compulsory laws established that no State should be allowed to change her own institutions but by the permission of three-fourths of the other States. He then read a number of extracts from various Southern quarters, going to prove the aristocratic or monarchical tendency of the seceders of the South. He deemed these as surface indications of more that is below. But he never would consent to any form of government less Democratic than the one we live under. The men who now threaten disunion admit that had Mr. Breckinridge been elected, they would not undertake to break up this Union. On what principle could they justify themselves in doing so because another candidate was successful? Lincoln had been lawfully elected according to the terms of the Constitution; why should the Union be broken up rather than that he should take his place? If objection was made that both President and Vice President were chosen from the same section, had not the Republicans a precedent in the case of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, who were both from the same section? Did any body propose to break up the Union then and on that account?

Mr. Johnson appealed to the people of the Southern States to be satisfied with their present Government, and rather suffer whatever might be the ills they now complain of, than fly to others that they know not of. For himself, he should hold on to this Government and this Confederacy, which was quite good enough for him, for it was good enough for Washington, for Jefferson, and the long array of glorious names who had shed lustre on our history.

The speech elicited frequent and hearty applause from the floor and galleries. The Union men warmly congratulated him on his patriotic position; but the fire-eaters scowled at him with fiendish looks, and muttered curses on his head. Some of the Northern Democratic Senators were delighted. Senator Fitch, of Indiana, subscribed for 10,000 copies of the speech and gave it his unqualified approbation. He is going to make a speech shortly, taking the same, or even bolder grounds in behalf of the maintenance of the Union in its geographical integrity. Etheridge, of Tennessee, is preparing a speech, which will fully back up Gov. Johnson. The Disunionists will have trouble before they seduce the land of Jackson from loyalty to the Union.

Meanwhile, the President and his Cabinet are pushing along the work of secession night and day. Secretary Thompson has received permission to leave his post here and go to North Carolina (not Maryland, as I stated in a former letter, by mistake,) as a commissioner from the secessionists of Mississippi, to endeavor to drag the conservative old North State into rebellion. He is there now tampering with the loyal feelings of her people, and drawing pay as Secretary of the Interior from the Treasury of the United States. He is doing this by permission of the President, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union. More than one hundred clerks in the departments have mounted the blue cockade and gone South on leave of absence, to help stir up insurrection and rebellion, and their pay goes on the same as if they were here attending to their business! Secretary of War, Floyd, is working large gangs of laborers in strengthening the forts in Charleston harbor. Deep ditches are dug, walls are repaired, guns are mounted and the best engineering art is employed to render them invulnerable when garrisoned with the proper number of soldiers to work the guns and defend the embrasures. But he is careful not to send any reinforcements of troops to defend these important works. He is doubtless preparing them at federal expense for occupation by the rebels, and placing them in such condition that it will cost the general government a heavy loss of life to retake them. Great efforts are being made to swerve Maryland from her loyalty. Last night Hon. A. H. Handy, treason commissioner from Alabama, addressed a large crowd in Baltimore in favor of secession and a purely slaveholding confederacy. The organ of the Virginia disunionists—the Richmond *Enquirer*—concludes an article in its issue of yesterday, on the subject of sending commissioners to the cotton States, with the following recommendations:

> Let the first convention, then, be held between Maryland and Virginia, and those two States agreeing, *let them provide sufficient force to seize the city of Washington*, and if coercion is to be attempted, let it begin with subjugating the States of Maryland and Virginia. Thus practical and efficient fighting in the Union will prevent the powers of the Union from falling into the hands of our enemies. We hope Virginia will depute her commissioners to Maryland first, and, *providing for the seizure of Washington, and Old Point, Harper's Ferry and Gosport navy-yard, present these two States in the attitude of rebels, inviting coercion.* This was the way Patrick Henry brought about the revolution, and this is the best use that Virginia can make of commissions of any kind.

It is said that there is a secret force of K. G. C.'s in this city numbering 500 men, who drill nights, having the same thing in view, to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln on the 4th of March. I am not prepared to give the statement full credit as yet, though many persons do. If there are any readers of the *Tribune* who suppose that the Cotton States would accept any terms of compromise, which it were possible for the free States to offer, let them consider the spirit of the following dispatch from Alabama to South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19, 1860.

Secession Convention being in session:—The chair read a letter from John A. Elmore, commissioner from Alabama, enclosing a telegraphic dispatch from Governor Moore, dated Montgomery, Dec. 17th, as follows:

To John A. Elmore, Esq.: "Tell the convention to *listen to no proposition of compromise or delay*. The reading of the dispatch was greeted with applause.

This feeling animates the breasts of the whole population of the Cotton States who want to re-open the African Slave-trade, found a grand Slaveholding empire with a king's standing army, titled nobility, nigger aristocracy and a big thing generally. CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

New Year's Address.

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 26th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—The Musical Union will meet in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church on this evening.

MINSTRELSY.—Messrs. Craven & Baker's Burlesque Opera Troupe give three concerts at Kingsbury Hall, commencing this evening.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be pleased to see the public and friends of the institution there on Christmas day as heretofore.

A THIEF QUAILS.—On Friday night the basement of No. 202 State street was entered and a barrel of quails, valued at $25, the property of Louis Lippe, carried off by some party unknown.

SAY YOU.—If you want to get a good cigar for holiday smoking, go to Ned Osband's Tremont House cigar and news stand, and while you pick up Atlantic and Harper for January, inquire for the Espanolas, or the *El Sol*.

MOZART'S 12TH MASS.—The choir of St. Mary's (Bishop's) Church, Wabash Avenue, will sing Mozart's 12th Mass on Christmas morning at half past ten o'clock. At 3 P. M., Vespers, Norvello's Magnificent Zingarelli's Laudate and other popular pieces will be sung.

NORRIS & HYDE.—This well known News firm have Atlantic for January, a capital number, Harpers, the illustrated papers for the week, late English papers, and a general stock of Holiday literature, at 100 Dearborn street and 102 Madison.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Mrs. Shay, wife of the late Wm. Shay, seaman, of Chicago, who was lost from the schooner St. Mary in the same gale with the Lady Elgin, returns her humble thanks to those who contributed towards the relief of herself and four children, who were left thus unprovided for.

SOUTH SIDE SKATING CLUB.—The opening for the season is fixed for to-night, when the subscribers are invited with their friends to be present. On this occasion tickets of admission are unnecessary. The Directors have used every effort to make this one of the most pleasant, as it is the most health giving amusement in the city.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has had recently attached to it a Glass Foot. The fabric can be seen as it passes directly under the needle. This is invaluable to the Sewing Machine. It is attached to the present make of Wheeler & Wilson's machines *exclusively*, and without charge. Call upon Mr. Chittenden and examine it.

ATLANTIC FOR JANUARY.—The Atlantic Monthly for January being the first number of the new volume, Vanity Fair for December 22, containing several extra engravings and a Christmas Story by Richard H. Stoddard, and a fresh supply of those twenty-five cent stereoscopes, are among the latest arrivals at the Book and Periodical Depot of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

SEASONABLE.—A celebrated Eastern manufacturer has sent to the old established house of Bowen Brothers, a rich assortment of setts of Jewelry to be sold at manufacturers prices. It will be a good investment for Ill., currency. The same firm have rich Plated goods, Parian statutes, silver card cases, tea-setts, vases, Bohemian and French glass wares, and real French Bronzes, one of the finest stocks in the city.

CHRISTMAS EVE.—The members of the Jefferson Street M. E. Sabbath School, will have a Festival on Christmas Eve, the 24th inst., at their church. Interesting exercises will be held in the audience room, after which there will be a sale of refreshments, fancy and useful articles for the benefit of the school. Exercises to commence at seven o'clock P. M. Admission free.

FREE DISPENSARY.—Dr. Loverin most respectfully announces to the public generally, that in connection with his drug store (173 South Clark street, near the Post Office) is a dispensary, where advice and surgical assistance will be given to the poor, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. daily, gratis.

N. B.—In no case will the Doctor leave the dispensary during the above hours.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—In the suit of T. F. Craig, vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co., for damages resulting from the accident to the Fond du Lac excursion, which had been on trial in the Superior Court, the jury on Saturday afternoon having been out twenty hours, announced that they were unable to agree and were discharged. It is rumored that they "came within one" of a verdict, but "eleven contrary men" stood out.

A MUSCULAR CONVENTION.—A convention is to open at the Metropolitan Gymnasium in the Kingsbury block, on January 7th, the members of which are to go in on their muscle. In accordance with the programme, athletes from all parts of the Union are expected to attend and compete for the prizes, which in all amount to $3,000. The principal cities of the United States where Gymnasiums have been established, will be represented by their strongest men. Dr. Winship, the Bay State Sampson, will be in attendance.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL AT MCVICKERS.—The Misses Ada and Emma Webb commence their engagement at the theatre this evening, and the beautiful fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" will be produced for the first time. Whytal, the excellent scenic artist of the establishment, has been at work for many weeks, and has prepared some beautiful scenes, in the shape of "bowers of roses," "grottoes," "fairy gardens," "palaces," &c. The piece has been adapted to the occasion, with some happy hits at the seceders. It abounds in music, and the popular melody of "Dixie Land" will be sung by all the characters. Miss Ada Webb appears as Beauty, and all the comic talent of the company will assist to make the occasion indeed a festival. Let the manager be rewarded for his enterprise.

A NEW ATTRACTION, SOON TO BE ADDED TO THE ART UNION EXHIBITION.—We understand that the managers of the first Chicago Art Union Distribution and Exhibition, have obtained from Paris the large and original historical painting, representing the "Siege of Yorktown," painted by Henry Le Grand. The picture is twelve feet by ten, and contains a great number of figures. Among the most conspicuous are Washington, Count Rochambeau, (the French general), Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Humphrey, the Marquis of Lauzun, and many other officers and soldiers of both the American and French armies, grouped before the tent of the two Generals-in-Chief. An aid-de-camp is receiving an order from Rochambeau, and departing for the army and Yorktown seen in the distance, while Washington is examining a map of the fortifications presented by an engineer. Mr. Le Grand spent many months upon this great undertaking, having visited the United States expressly to make studies and gather materials to aid him in illustrating the most interesting epoch in American history—the closing scene of the war of independence. It is expected that the siege of Yorktown will be put up at the exhibiting gallery on Christmas, (Tuesday next), or Wednesday following, to be exhibited for the season of several weeks with the many other splendid works collected there.

The Calico Ball.

The preparations for the Calico Ball for the benefit of the Ministry at Large, at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday evening, the night after Christmas, are moving on most promisingly. It will be a brilliant and notable affair in every particular.

The ladies are released for once from any study of fashion plates and long consultations with milliners. All nice discussion of tissues and fabrics is, for one evening, at least, laid aside. All that is necessary in the question of tints is to secure "Fast Colors" and calicoes that will—"wash." There is no restriction as to price, and the managers will have no fault to find, even should figures go as high as eighteen pence per yard, only it may be well to "save the pieces" to go with the dress, and thus be all the more valuable to the recipient. We strongly advise every lady that attends this Ball to secure a strong pair of seasonable, thick-soled shoes, and in most cases, as the design of this ball is to supply the *destitute*, eight in ten of the ladies present will have a perfect right under this Destitution Act, to *keep the shoes themselves*.

The gentlemen are to fully co-operate with the ladies in furthering the object of the evening, and it will be allowable for any of them to make his appearance in a strong serviceable laborer's suit, such as can be purchased at from $6 to $8, and, (unless he wishes to dance), with a stout pair of stogey boots. No money should be wasted in articles which cannot be made valuable and available in the hands of good Mr. Collyer in relieving the poor.

MASONIC.—At the regular meeting of the Kilwinning Lodge F. A. M., No. 311, held at their hall, Dec. 20th, 1860, the following officers were elected; Frank G. Greene, W. M.; Andrew M. Wood, S. W.; Henry Turner, I. W.; Charles Harding, Treasurer; John McMoriene, Secretary; Ely Wood, S. D.; James Fergerson, J. D.; Dugald Stewart, Peter McFarland, Stewards; M. A. Baxter, Tyler. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation for Worshipful Master Greene of a superb gold watch—one of Hoard & Hoes best—a gift most worthily bestowed.

RICH JEWELRY.—One of the finest stocks of jewelry in this city is that offered by A. H. Miller, at No. 126 Lake street, corner of Clark. Mr. Miller is both manufacturer and retailer, and his customers enjoy all the more opportunity for rich bargains. His counters present a glittering array, in an assortment made up for the Holiday trade, worthy the attention of all in search of gifts of a permanent and valuable class. Call and examine Mr. Miller's assortment on this day before Christmas.

Particular attention is called to the splendid collection of Oil Paintings on exhibition, and to be sold at auction this evening by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake street.

Closing sale this morning and afternoon of rich Silver and Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods at auction, by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake street.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—The great value of a business education is now a conceded fact, and hundreds of young men are availing themselves of its advantages. Messrs. Bryant & Stratton, so widely know for their enterprise in the cause of commercial education, have now eight Colleges in successful operation, extending from New York city to St. Louis. These gentlemen have associated with them, men of talent and experience—such as are calculated to give an enduring reputation to their schools; and they have spared nothing in arranging a course of study the most extensive and practical in its nature. As an evidence of the business character of their manuscript forms, we need only say that they are warmly and specifically endorsed by the first business men in the various cities.

DOANE'S GREAT STAVE MACHINE.—The only *tight stave* machine in existence, that will make a *perfect* pork barrel. It will complete from 5,000 to 10,000 staves per day! It will earn $100 per day on the Wine staves for the French market. The machines are selling from $2,000 to $5,000 each. See advertisement in another column and send to W. H. Doane & Co., Chicago, for descriptive circulars.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. W. H. C. Miller & Co., 35 Clark street, are prepared with one of the largest and best assortment of Jewelry, Silverware, &c., of the latest designs and best workmanship and finish. Their stock is entirely new, and purchasers cannot fail to be satisfied with its extent, beauty and price. They warrant every article to be exactly as represented.

Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 77 Lake street, are as usual, on hand with an immense assortment of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silverware, Tea Sets, &c., many of them just opened, to supply the wants of the present season. Do not fail to examine Messrs. S. and Co's. stock previous to purchasing.

P. AND B. HAMS.—Just received from Smoke in Store, number 52 State street, a nice lot of Pork and Beef Hams; also sugar-cured smoked Beef Tougay and Bacon; which is offered for sale to Family Grocery and other retail dealers. dec24-6t

RELIEF FOR THE WORTHY POOR.—A special meeting of the City Tract Society is called for this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, to devise means of relief for the worthy poor, in connection with the Industrial Schools, and the Mission Sabbath Schools. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Christmas presents, useful and elegant, will be found in variety, at Sargent's Apothecary, corner of Randolph and State sts.

Butters & Co. sell a large and desirable stock of Dry-Goods, Buck Gloves, &c., this morning, at the Sales Room, on Dearborn street.

G. M. Harvey has just received a splendid lot of Oval Gilt Frames for Photographs and Oil Paintings, which for richness and beauty are not equaled in the city. Call at 117 Lake street, over Messrs. Hoard & Hoes Jewelry Store, and examine be ore purchasing elsewhere, as these frames will be sold at the lowest possible rates at retail or at wholesale. dec22-4t

$150 REWARD.—L. Cornell & Co., at 133 Lake street, up stairs, are paying the above reward every week, $5 to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart & Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a holiday gift. Only $10 for a Machine, Hemmer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 15 by 10 inches under the arm, fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing. dec21-5t

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has had recently attached to it a Glass Foot. The fabric can be seen as it passes directly under the needle. This is invaluable to the Sewing Machine. It is attached to the present make of Wheeler & Wilson's machines *exclusively*, and without charge.

Call upon Mr. Chittenden and examine it. de22-26t

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1860. }

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The attention of tax-payers is called to the following extract from the amended Charter:

"SEC. 40. If, from any cause, the taxes and assessments charged in said collection warrants are not collected or paid on the lands or lots described in such warrants, on or before the first Tuesday in January ensuing the date of said warrants, it shall be the duty of the Collector to prepare and make report thereof to some court of general jurisdiction to be held in Chicago, at any vacation, special or general term thereof, for judgment against the lands, lots and parcels of land, for the amount of taxes, assessments, interest and costs respectively due thereon."

Therefore notice is hereby given, that the City Collector's Office will be open for the receiving of taxes, WITHOUT COSTS, until the night of Tuesday, January 1st next; but after that date it will be CLOSED until the report can be prepared and filed with the Court for judgment, whereupon INTEREST and COSTS ensue. JOHN RABER,

de22-3t City Collector, No. 14 Court House.

Gas Fixtures, New Goods and New Styles—prices to suit the times, at H. M. Wilmarth's, 75 South Clark street. dec19-12t

The best beverage in this town, or any other, is Sands' Pale Cream Ale. Try it, friend; get a cask for your family; go to a first class saloon and get a glass. Get it, drink it; get Sands' Ale, honestly if you can, but—get Sands' Ale. dec21-3t

Call on DuBois, at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-24t

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. This is a life-time gift. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, 167 and 169 Lake street. dec19-21t

Silver Plated Goods 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. dec27-1m

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 4,000 Bushels Corn on the car, delivered on the Railroad Track. S. MARSH, northeast Rush street Bridge. Calorie Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices. SYLVESTER MARSH.

MONEY TO LOAN At Ten Per Cent. From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 55 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Agents to sell a new and useful article through the city and country. Agents are making from $3 to $8 per day. Call and see it or try to MAKE YOUR LIVING. Or send your aid for particulars. Address EAMES & Co., 128 Lake street, corner of Clark, Room 3 (up stairs), Chicago. de24t

WANTED—A Situation as Book-keeper. Address "H." Box 2397 Chicago Post Office. de24t

WANTED—Day Board in some private family, within five minutes' walk of Rush street Bridge, by two young gentlemen. Recommendations given if necessary. Address "H. F. S.," P. O. Box 6098. de24t

WANTED—A good Girl wanted to work on a farm, and help in a small Dairy. A German preferred. Apply at 124 State street. de24t

WANTED—To go to Crawfordsville, Ind., a first-class Cook, and other hotel servants, male and female. Apply to REUBEN TAYLOR, at City Hotel, corner Lake and State streets. de24t

WANTED—Staple Goods in any amounts from $5,000 to $30,000, in exchange for good country lands or Chicago City property. Excellent trades will be given. Address Box 355. de24tw

LOOK HERE.—Pianos for Holiday Presents sold cheaper than ever at No. 115 Lake street. N. GOOLD. de24-d734-1w

SKATING.—The Pond of the South Side Skating Club, Michigan Avenue, south of Twelfth street, will be open on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th. Members and their friends are invited. On this occasion ONLY tickets of admission will not be required. de24t

$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, left his usual residence in the month of December last, and has not been heard of since that time. Notice is hereby given that a reward Of $500 will be paid by the Government of Canada to any person or persons who may give such evidence as shall be considered satisfactory to the said Government, of the existence and present place of residence of the said John Sheridan Hogan if alive, or, if he be dead, of the circumstances attendant on his death and burial. Any communication on the subject to be sent to the undersigned. CHARLES ALLEYN, Quebec, Oct. 1, 1860. Provincial Secretary.

SKATES! SKATES!! A splendid assortment of Gents' and Ladies Skates just received and for sale for Illinois Money at Par, At 60 Lake street. C. A. EATON.

WHY HAVE A COUGH? WHEN ONE BOTTLE OF DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP will cure it instanter! What use in waiting when it always cures? Try it, and you will rejoice in having escaped the danger of CONSUMPTION.

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR, FOR SUPPLYING WATER TO STEAM BOILERS. All sizes received direct from the manufacturers and for sale at their prices by HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., No. 235 Randolph street.

NOW READY. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, *For January, 1861!* FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.

The Publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, in issuing the January number, the first number of the Seventh Volume, beg to commend its attractions to the especial attention of its readers and the public. "WASHINGTON CITY," will be found a most entertaining paper on a subject of our Country. "MIDSUMMER AND MAY," the brilliant new story by HARRIET PRESCOTT, is concluded in this number. "PAUL REVERE'S RIDE," one of MR. LONGFELLOW'S admirable poems, will be welcome. [illegible] MR. HIGGINSON'S "BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION," MR. HASWELL'S "EUROPEAN CRISIS," MR. EMERSON'S poem, "THE TEST," MR. ALDRICH'S "PAMPINEA," MR. CONWAY'S "THE COLONY OF JAMES" [illegible], Professor LOWELL'S "QUESTION OF THE HOUR," among other attractions in this number, will be sure to gain popular favor. "The PROFESSOR'S STORY," now drawing towards its close, gains in interest from the startling incident contained in the new chapters. "THE ASYLUM FOR DECAYED PUNSTERS" will be recognized at once as emanating from the pen which has produced "THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE," and other good things in the Magazine. Contributions already in hand for the coming numbers of the year 1861, warrant the Publishers in promising to the readers of the ATLANTIC the best writing in Prose and Verse by the best Authors. To mention the names of WHITTIER, HAWTHORNE, HOLMES, LONGFELLOW, EMERSON, LOWELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, MRS. STOWE, MISS PRESCOTT, CHARLES READE, as among its contributors is simply to place the ATLANTIC at the head of American Magazines.

TERMS. Three Dollars per Annum, or Twenty-five Cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first, or any subsequent number. The postage of the ATLANTIC is THIRTY-SIX CENTS a year, if prepaid. The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS. Subscribers to pay their own postage.
Two Copies.........$5.
Five Copies........10.
Eleven Copies......20.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, etc., upon application to the Publishers. All orders should be addressed to TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington-st., Boston.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 5th, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 5th, 1858, in Book 38 of mortgages, Page 4[illegible], certain premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain draft for three thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 2[illegible], A. D. 18[illegible], and also of a note for [illegible] hundred dollars, dated February 1st, A. D. 1858, in three years from the said first day of [illegible], and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said draft and note [illegible] ... [illegible] JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie L., his wife, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1858, execute to the undersigned a certain deed of trust, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, page 2[illegible] ... [illegible] E. C. LARNED, Trustee. Chicago, December 24, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois in Book No. [illegible] of Deeds, on Page [illegible] ... [illegible] FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee. Chicago, Dec. 22d, 1860.

Christmas Lamps. LAMPS. LAMPS. CHRISTMAS. SPLENDID PRESENTS FOR A WIFE, SISTER, or MOTHER, —AT— NOBLE'S *Lamp and Oil Emporium*, NO. 122 CLARK STREET.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 Lake Street, Ask the attention of purchasers to their large stock of Vases, Bronzes, —AND— ELEGANT CHINA GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE HOLIDAYS. All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

FOR ELEGANT GIFTS CALL ON D. B. COOKE & CO., No. 111......Lake Street......No. 111. Their assortment is GOOD AND PRICES LOW. All of the New Gift Books, INCLUDING Loves of the Poets, Women of the South, Folks Song, &c., &c. JUVENILE BOOKS, Paper Dolls and Blocks. AMBROTYPE COPIES OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS. ALBUMS AND AUTOGRAPH BOOKS, in rich bindings, Portfolios, &c. CHESSMEN AND BOARDS, of every style. BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, in every variety, bound in Velvet and Turkey Morocco, with and without clasps. REMEMBER THE OLD STAND. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. We offer the most attractive stock of useful and fancy articles, especially adapted to Holiday trade, to be found in this city, embracing RICH PLATED GOODS, Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, Sugar Baskets, Dessert Knives, &c., &c. FRENCH BRONZES, PARIAN ARTICLES, STATUETTES, FIGURES, VASES, &C. The finest variety ever exhibited in the West. Also, a Splendid Assortment of Toys for the "Little Folks." In fact, we have something for all, and invite an examination of our goods. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake Street.

RICH JEWELRY. We shall offer DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT RETAIL, A Splendid Assortment of GOLD JEWELRY, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, And assure our friends they will be well paid by examining our stock. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake Street, Up Stairs, ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS. Great Reduction in Price, FOR TWO MONTHS. At Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street. FASSETT & COOK'S Best Plain Photographs FOR ONE DOLLAR. Good Colored Photographs (large size) in nice gilt frames for five dollars, as good as can be had in any other city for ten. Pictures in cases at reduced rates to suit customers, and in no instance will a poor picture be allowed to go out. One good picture is worth a BUSHEL of poor ones.

IVORYTYPES. By Fassett & Cook, Are the best made in the United States, and the only ones in Chicago. Call and examine specimens.

CHRISTMAS EVE SOCIAL PARTY, —BY THE— CHICAGO HIGHLAND GUARDS, At their Armory, (Lind's Block), On Monday Evening, Dec., 24, 1860. Tickets, $1; to be had at the door on the evening of the Ball.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 181 Lake street.

LADIES' FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 100 Lake street corner of Wells.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. DIRECT ROUTE To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Geneva, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz: [illegible] E. DEWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. RICH FANCY GOODS. ODOR CASES, JEWEL BOXES, WORK BOXES, CARD CASES, CIGAR STANDS, CARD BASKETS, JEWEL CASKETS, WATCH BOXES, PARIAN GOODS, MATCH BOXES, TAPER HOLDERS, TOILET BOTTLES, BRONZE FIGURES, WRITING DESKS, FLOWER VASES, SHOPPING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, LADIES' FINE PURSES, GENT'S PORTMONNAIS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, ETAGERE ORNAMENTS. A choice selection of the most beautiful Goods we have ever offered, and at moderate prices. Please examine them. J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146......Lake Street......144 & 146.

FRIEND. OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. VOLUMES OF THIS POPULAR MUSICAL PERIODICAL ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. EACH CONTAINING THREE HUNDRED PAGES OF GOOD MUSIC, WORTH TWENTY DOLLARS IN ANY MUSIC STORE. It is an appropriate present for a WIFE, SISTER, or SWEETHEART. Price per volume............$2.50. FOR SALE BY M'NALLY & CO., BOOKSELLERS, 81 Dearborn street, bet. Randolph & Washington.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS. Christmas and New Year's Presents. FOR SALE AT W. B. KEEN'S BOOKSTORE, 148......Lake Street......148.

I. PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF COOPER.—With 30 Steel Engravings, and 150 Sketches on wood, by Darley, Hamilton and others. Bound in a variety of attractive styles. Price, $3.50.

II. A FOREST HYMN—By William Cullen Bryant. With 40 Superb Illustrations. Price $3.50 to $6.00.

III. MOUNT VERNON AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS—Historical, Biographical and Pictorial. By Lossing. 150 Engravings from Original Drawings—tinted paper. Price, $3.00.

IV. AUTOGRAPH ETCHINGS—By American Artists, illustrated by selections from American poets—produced by a new application of the Photograph to Art. Price $[illegible].

—ALSO— In Elegant Bindings and Finely Illustrated, FOLKS' SONGS. FABLES OF LA FOUNTAINE. Dana's Household Book of Poetry. GALLERY OF FEMALE POETS, GALLERY OF FAMOUS POETS. BOOK OF FAVORITE ENGLISH BALLADS. Women of the South Celebrated in Literature. LOVES OF THE POETS. The Centre Table, Lays of the Holy Land, Proverbs of Solomon, The Rhine and its Scenery, Book of Moral Emblems, World-Noted Women, Court of Napoleon, Republican Court, Raphael's Madonnas. JOSEPHINE GALLERY. SABBATH BELLS CHIMED BY THE POETS, SONGS OF THE AFFECTIONS, POETRY OF THE YEAR, POETRY OF THE WOODS, POETRY OF THE FIELDS, POETICAL WORKS OF C. LAMB, MOORE'S MELODIES, TENNYSON'S MAY QUEEN. Hamlet by Wharton, The Promises of Jesus, Gray's Elegy, Deserted Village, Dairyman's Daughter, Gertrude of Wyoming. ALSO—Portfolios, Writing Cases, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Papier Mache Desks, Fancy Inkstands, Chessmen, Back Gammon Boards, Portmonnais, Children's Books in great variety. FOR SALE BY W. B. KEEN, No. 148......Lake Street......No. 148.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES. Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 29 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. [illegible] Agent for the Weed of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

$150 REWARD. L. CORNELL & CO., At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Are paying the above reward every week, $5 to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $10 for a Machine, Hemmer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 15 by 10 inches under the arm, fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR. Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware. The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 57 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. [illegible] H. R. CASBERY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Rings, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 57 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. H. R. CASBERY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL. This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in this city and the surrounding country [illegible] H. R. CASBERY.

Auction Sales.

WINTER DRY GOODS, WOOL JACKETS, Socks, Undershirts and Drawers, All Wool Shawls, Fancy Goods, Buck Gloves, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SILVER PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

STOCK OF HEAVY BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, Sheep and Buffalo Over Shoes, Grain Boots &c. AT AUCTION. On Thursday, Dec. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, Wool Jackets, Socks, Gloves, Undershirts and Drawers, Fancy Goods, &c., at Auction. On Friday, Dec. 28th, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SECOND AND LAST CATALOGUE SALE OF Choice European OIL PAINTINGS, At Auction. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th, at 7 o'clock P. M. at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake Street. Being an entirely new collection which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported directly by MR. L. A. TOLMAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by eminent Artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated Pictures, by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life-size; Historical Subjects; Conversational pieces; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cattle Pieces; Marine Views; Game; Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, all of which it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste. The Gallery will be open to ladies and gentlemen from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M., every day until the close of the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9½ A.M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9½ o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Only one to other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general use has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as Rev. [illegible], New York; Simon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y.; Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany; Rev. [illegible], Washington, D. C.; Hon. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.; Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army; Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y.; Rev. R. Babcock, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.; Rev. D. W. Clark, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.; Rev. [illegible], Saratoga Springs; Rev. [illegible], Exeter, N. H., and more than one hundred other well known persons.

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GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) directly across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a Half Millions Dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. [illegible] CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, General Agent, No. 12 Lake Street, Under the Adams House.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

MODEST PROPOSITION.

It is very modestly proposed, by the Secession Convention now sitting in Charleston, to permit the United States to carry the mails in that State, while she (the State) grabs the revenues arising from foreign commerce. We like that, and so will our readers when we tell them that the transportation of the mails in South Carolina costs, over and above the receipts, the annual sum of $211,533, while the revenues collected at her ports are a trifle less than $200,000. This proposition to make the United States contribute about half a million of dollars yearly for the support of secession and treason, is one that will be received with little favor by the incoming Administration, how much so ever it may commend it self to that imbecile old driveller now in the Presidential chair.

PREMIUMS ON FILIBUSTERING.

Regarding it as a party measure, we demonstrated yesterday the rank unfairness and injustice of Senator Crittenden's proposed amendment to the Constitution, whereby all the Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. is to be irrevocably devoted to Slavery, under the control and protection of the American Congress. We showed that that question of a Congressional Slave Code had just been submitted to the people, and that they had decided against it by a majority of not less than two millions of votes. We to-day divest the questions involved of all party considerations, and prove that the amendment will be terribly mischievous, if not nearly fatal, in its operation—at once inimical to the national peace and a certain provocative of ills tenfold greater than those against which the country now contends.

If, after the privilege of buying and selling men and working them without pay, there is anything which the people of the Cotton States are contending for, it is the extension of slavery into the semi-tropical countries which lie on the Southern border of our national domain. They are impelled to it by the supposed necessities of the institution itself which is improvident and wasteful, and by the desire to add new slave-holding States to the Union as accessions to their now waning political power. They fear, and with some justice, that servile labor will so exhaust and impoverish the soil of the now slave States, that it will become unprofitable and compel the abandonment of the system; and they know that the rapid progress and development of the North now furnish a basis of government which will hereafter make that section respected if it does not absolutely give law to the Republic. These considerations are ever present in the calculations of Southern politicians. They enter into the organization of parties and largely influence and to a great extent control the election of Presidents and the appointment of Cabinets. Let us now suppose that this amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden becomes a part of the fundamental law, that all territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. is given up to slavery—the filibustering would at once begin. New and more powerful expeditions would be fitted out for the rich and fertile States of Central America. Predatory bands would swarm on the Texas frontier, ready upon a word of encouragement to crowd over into Mexico, and, upon the plea of protecting the Border from the ravages of the Indians, seize upon and hold as many provinces as they could occupy. Sonora and Lower California would be overrun and by and by annexed; and wherever, south of the division line between freedom and slavery, an inch could be gained, that inch would be had. Agitation for Cuba would at once begin, and before three years had elapsed, we should be at war with half the world.

Nothing but the wholesome fear that the North would never consent to the enslavement of any part of Mexico, has, during the last ten years, maintained the integrity of that Republic. Take away that fear by embodying in the Constitution a provision that territory south of the division ... be slave if acquired, and there is no power in the government that will be able to prevent the encroachments upon our neighbors that we have pointed out.

Now, who supposes that all this can be done without new and more alarming political convulsions? Who supposes that the Free-soil sentiment of the North is so dead, by reason of its recent victory that it would not remonstrate against what the Cotton States would surely attempt? Who supposes that the rapacity and greed of Slavery is so abated by defeat that it would not move all the powers of earth and hell to accomplish its purpose? And who is simple enough to believe that its desire could be baulked without its resorting to the treasonable threats and practices which are now convulsing the country from Maine to Georgia?

No, Mr. Crittenden, it is too late to offer premiums to filibustering. The country desires peace, not as the result of some wretched compromise, that will not outlast the occasion which gave it birth; but peace on an enduring basis of equality and justice. It wants to offer no new temptations to the lawlessness of Slavery. It desires no tampering with the Constitution which has wrought so glorious a work in this American Republic. Our territory, as it is, the Constitution and the laws as they are written, and the Union as the fathers made it—these are the points upon which no compromise can be made.

PRESIDENTIAL PIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

The piety of our venerable President is equalled only by his patriotism. None who have ever read his Pittsburgh letter, can have forgotten how redolent was that famous document of both these exalted qualities. The odor of sanctity breathed from it as from the swinging censer of a priest; and its unselfish devotion to his country reminded one of the early Roman pattern. His pure spirit seemed literally to groan under the contemplation of progressive national corruption and possible national decay. True, there was rather an awkward commentary on this "Epistle to the Pittsburghers," when that other famous letter came to light in which he "submitted to the consideration" of his Secretary the propriety of awarding a government contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, with an avowed view to the election of a Democratic Congressman from Philadelphia. The public homily lost something of its savor when read under the new gloss. But what would you have? *Noblesse oblige*, say the French; and our virtuous President, reversing the proverb, could plead that his unlucky note was written under stress of party and bad political weather.

His recent message, too, has an air of "abounding grace." He avers distinctly that his "prayer to God is, that He would 'preserve the Constitution and the Union throughout all generations.'" Now, this not only shows that Mr. Buchanan prays, but that he has a faith so astounding as to be able to pray for the preservation of what he is doing all in his power to destroy. There are also in the message several distinct acknowledgments of his duty to "God and his country," which show with what even throb the two sentiments of which we have spoken pulsate in the Presidential bosom. But unfortunately, even amid all this combined odor of sanctity and patriotism, an evil minded person may find ground for carping. He might aver that the perversions of truth in this official document are nothing less than astounding, and the logic which proves in one breath that States have no right to secede, but that the Federal Government has no right to prevent them, deserves to be ranked, as an intellectual feat, with those which have made the schoolmen famous.

But we have another instance of the President's spasmodic piety. He has, by proclamation, appointed the 4th of January as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, adding the comforting remark that "hope "seems to have deserted the minds of men, "and God's arm alone can save us from "the awful effects of our crimes and follies." Now, the propriety of holding a day of national prayer, none can question. Undoubtedly, as a people, while we have waxed in power we have waned in grace; and it is greatly to be hoped that the day may universally observed as one of humiliation. While we of the North are confessing our short-comings, it may be well for Southern Doctors of Divinity to consider whether we really are *atheistic* because we do not believe slavery divine.

But while the President's proclamation was eminently proper, people wonder in reading it, whether he has forgotten a bit of literature known to all school-boys, touching Hercules and the Wagoner. True Esop was a slave, and his fable may be considered by the Presidential intellect as an "incendiary publication." The President, however, should remember that its lesson—"the Gods help those who help themselves"—is taught as well in Christian ethics; and if he really desires to save the Union, the best thing he can possibly do, is to make a vigorous use of the powers of his office. Let him remember that "Providence is generally on the side of the strongest battalions."

Seriously, when we see the President deliberately refusing the demand for re-inforcements of the commander of Fort Moultrie, left with sixty-six men to hold his post against the entire force of South Carolina; when we see General Scott urging the granting of the requisition, and Cass absolutely resigning, because it is refused; and when we further remember that the President directs the commanding officer to defend the fort, while he withholds from him all means of doing so; and thus condemns him and his garrison to choose between an ignominious surrender or certain destruction, in the event of an outbreak, we are forced to ask, Is he a traitor? Is he mad? Or, is he merely a pusillanimous coward? Mr. Buchanan came into power with a certain reputation for conservatism, ability, and pride of personal character. Never did reputation more signally crumble under the responsibilities of office. While preaching hypocritical homilies about political virtue, he has used his high station to debauch our political morals. His State papers have been most remarkable for their contemptuous disregard of truth. His policy has been one of brutality to the weak and subservience to the strong. He tyrannizes over Kansas and cowers before Carolina. He has not even been faithful to his private friends. He began by sacrificing Forney, to whom he owed so much, and courting Bennett who had been the most bitter of his defamers. And now, at the close of his career, we see him stipulating with South Carolina traitors, that, if they will refrain from interference with the forts of the United States while his term of office lasts, he will leave these forts defenceless, to be wrested, an easy prey, from the hands of his successor.

Mr. Buchanan was born too late. He might have made a respectable Greek of the Lower Empire. He would have been a fair confederate of the Borgias. Or he might have shone in the court of the Spanish Bourbons at the end of the last century. But may Heaven deliver our politics from his parallel in future.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

In April, 1856, a company of capitalists, having previously obtained a charter to build a bridge across the Mississippi at or near Rock Island, completed their work, and since then a noble structure has connected the Rock Island with the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. By this bridge the people of Iowa have free access to the seaboard, without the delay and the expense, and often the danger, of crossing the Mississippi by the old methods. It is besides well understood that the bridge is an essential link in the Pacific Railway, which in a very few years is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, and on which the commerce of the world will flow, in one endless and ever increasing stream. Such are the objects for which the bridge was built, and if now, besides its value to its owners, it is mainly of importance to the commerce of the two great States which it connects, its permanent maintenance must very soon become a matter of national necessity.

But while all the States north of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and especially all the great east and west lines of railway in those States, are deeply interested in maintaining the right to bridge the Mississippi and all its tributaries, another interest, second only in importance to the first, clamors with unceasing energy for the destruction of the Rock Island bridge. From the fact that the cities upon the Mississippi have grown rich by holding a monopoly of its trade, they have united, with St. Louis at their head, to compass the removal of the bridge, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to accomplish their selfish, not to say wicked, purpose. No great public improvement in this country was ever before forced to fight so powerful an interest, and had not the right to remain where it is, been clear and imperative, it would long since have been forced to yield to such persevering and powerful opponents. We have before us a book of two hundred and fifty pages, containing an abstract of the evidence and the pleadings in a single law suit, only one of many it has been forced to defend. In this trial every fact for and against the bridge which could be developed, both by experience and by science, was adduced, and the decision was made strongly in favor of the bridge company. One case was carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision of Judge McLean sustained the right of the bridge to remain where it is. The point decided was in substance, that where two great lines of commerce cross each other, neither has the right of way to the exclusion of the other; but each must yield something of convenience, in order that the public welfare may be promoted. In the various trials and persecutions to which the owners of the bridge have been subjected, it has become sufficiently evident that the opposition arises, not from its being an obstruction to navigation; but from the fact that it is there. That is the source of all the trouble. It destroys the monopoly which, for half a century, St. Louis has held of the trade of the Upper Mississippi, and hence her Chamber of Commerce have not only spent freely their own loose change in their efforts to destroy the bridge, but they have had their agents and stool pigeons begging in all the cities between St. Paul and New Orleans, for funds to aid them in their ceaseless raid against this great public highway.

This much was necessary by way of preface to the reproduction of some of the facts developed in the recent trial in this city of Mr. J. W. Bissell, the active agent for several years of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, for an alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island bridge. We are well aware that Mr. Bissell is again under indictment for the same offence in another form, and we shall be careful in what we say to deal only in facts so as not to prejudice his case when it comes to trial. He was acquitted as we understand it, on a technicality under the charge of the Court that if the Jury believed the location of the bridge was not proved, they should find a verdict for the defendant. Hence we can review the main facts in the evidence, without impeaching the jury, or in any way affecting the rights of Mr. Bissell. Our duty to the great public interests at stake in the existence of this bridge will permit nothing less at our hands.

In order to remind the Chicago Board of Trade and our business men generally of what the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce have done to destroy their trade with Central Iowa, we reproduce a part of the testimony given on the trial of Bissell by Derrick A. January, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of that body having this matter in charge, as published in our paper on Friday, Dec. 14th. We bespeak for it a careful perusal by every man who has an interest in the commerce of the city. Mr. January testified as follows:

I employed T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, to institute suits as he pleased and employed Bissell to aid him; in the Effie Afton case Bissell was employed, I think, to collect evidence; I pay him, as Chairman of the Committee, $250 per month; it was more than three years ago that we commenced; twelve months ago I cut him down to half that, as the great mass of testimony had been got in, and there was not so much to do; in the Effie Afton case he was instructed to examine and see if he could find anything to weigh in the general evidence against the bridge; all the disbursements in the suit pass through his hands; we have spent a good deal of money on the suit—$25,000 I think; not only the Chamber of Commerce, but the city of St. Louis has put up $8,600; I have also appealed to New Orleans and other cities; I get the vouchers from Bissell for the disbursements; he draws it all; he paid Lincoln $1,000 and sent me Mr. Lincoln's receipt; as a general thing I have relied upon Mr. Bissell; New Orleans has sent $1,700 or $1,800; it has all gone into Bissell's hands: did not know when I came here what they wanted of me; I came up at Mr. Bissell's request; some of the money is raised by steamboat owners and captains; Bissell has been authorized to receive sums of money to prosecute this suit; there were several books out and others besides Bissell collected money; my committee fully authorized me to use my discretion; I have never doubted Mr. Bissell's honesty; never had any money from Memphis; when cotton improves I intend to go there; Keokuk has been derelict and hard run; if times improve I intend to go there; we got money from Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh; the pinery regions promise well, but have not done much; Wheeling has a bridge; Louisville we did not go to; New Orleans was most liberal; promised us $5,000, didn't quite come up; up the river they promise well; all these sums from every quarter have been passed through Bissell's hands.

Our Banks as They Are, and as They Ought to Be.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

All legitimate banking proceeds upon the hypothesis that the bank has money *to loan*. That the people may judge upon the legitimacy of our own system, and its consequent claim to public favor, let me for a moment photograph a picture of it into plain English, for your readers, as a basis of judgment.

We take it for granted that the honest yeomanry of the country really need to see a few facts placed before them to enable them to pass such a judgment as will be heard in our legislative halls upon the right side of the question. First, the whole theory of the laws covers only the point of security to the bill holder. The promise *to pay* upon the face of the bills is a false pretense, and was so intended by the trio who concocted it. Secondly, Ex-Governor Matteson is supposed to be the *father* of it. The *son* and *spirit*, which composed the diabolical trinity in its perfection, are behind the scenes. Suffice it to say, they deceived the people, and hence the origin of the bill is well defined, whoever they may be. The original law allowed a circulation *equal to the amount of stocks put up*. That circulation, by the legerdemain of the law, was made to pay for the stocks, by being paid out for the farmer's grain, which was sent to New York for that purpose. Now who is the lender of money in this case, the banker or the people?

The banker makes a draft on the farmer's granary, in the shape of his bills, and claims that he is a public benefactor; (while he draws interest upon what he owes), because he was allowed the proceeds of the grains to secure the debt, and supplied the country with a currency.

Bankers who are legitimate draw interest on what *they lend*. Ours, most of them, *draw interest on what they owe*, and twenty-five per cent in addition; for a large proportion of the bonds are put up at about eighty cents, and of course draw interest upon their face. If the stocks remain at the market value when put up, they are sure of the interest. If they rise they have the advantage of that also. If they fall below that standard, the bill holder has no remedy upon the banker, in ninety cases in a hundred—the law winds up the concern, and after paying the expenses thereof, the bill holder gets the balance. The risk is all on one side, and the profit is all on the other, and the people being much in the position of a poor Indian, who had hunted with a white man, upon the condition that they should divide the game when the hunt was over. The Indian killed a turkey, the white man killed a buzzard—and the question arose how they should divide them. The white man said to the Indian, "You take the buzzard, and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you may take the buzzard." The Indian remarked that the English language must be very bad, for it gave him the buzzard, whichever way the division was made. So our Bank law compels the people to furnish all the capital, and pocket all the losses, with no share in the profits. ... may be very potable to the public, and *interesting* to the bankers, but to an outsider it looks very much one-sided. Thus matters stood, till the law was amended, and the Banks were required to put up a margin of 10 per cent. above their circulation in stocks, making them lose that margin in case of depreciation in stocks below their circulation, and now over one-half of our currency is thus secured.

The rapidity with which money has been made in this kind of banking business, has had the effect to absorb all the active capital of the State, and, this fall, a large share of our shipments of produce; putting it into bank bills till we are actually overrun with a currency, which, in the main, no one is responsible for, and with nothing to represent it but those stocks.

This is a wretched state of things, at best, but with a panic, and depression in stocks, commercial and all other interests are made to suffer horribly; so much so, that jobbers and retailers of the first class declare that unless a change is effected for the better, in placing our financial economy upon a firm basis, they will leave the State.

We have long entertained the opinion that the present system would fall with its own over-weight, sooner or later, and in the present crisis we see the elements at work which must inevitably work its reformation, or its destruction, within the next twelve months.

In the first place, the public demand a change; secondly, the bankers themselves are aware that the rapid accumulation of the currency within the past two years, must ere long place the whole of it in jeopardy, even *without* legislation; hence it is for their interest to prevent any more accumulation of it, and if they can get legislation that will leave this vast field entirely clear for them to occupy, they may as well agree further to such modifications of the law as will satisfy the public that its preservation will be better *for them* than its slaughter. For instance, if the banks will all put up 10 per cent. margin—keep the amount of circulating notes *within the necessities* of trade—agree to contract redemption at a reasonable discount, and stringent coercive legislation upon those who will not thus redeem; all of which it will be for their interest to do; if they want to do a legitimate business; then, if we mistake not, the public will be satisfied, and our currency will hereafter be as good as that of neighboring States. Of course, there are some wild-cat banks who could not comply with these regulations, but the probabilities are that such would pass into other hands, and become legitimate within six months after the passage of a law covering these points. The figures upon the ledgers of such banks are as follows, nothing more, nothing less:

Stock Acc't.	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To cost of printing $100,000 bills, say	$ 250	
To cost of Stocks	100,000	
To cost of Exchange, say 1 per cent	1,000	
By bills for circulation		$100,000
Balance at day of opening against bank		1,250
	$101,250	$101,250
To Balance	$1,250.00	
By 6 per cent. sem-an. int. on $125,000		$3,750.00
By 6 per cent. semi-an. int. on $125,000		3,750.00
By int. 10 per cent. 6 months on 1st installment		187.50
Bal. in favor of bank at the end of the first year	$6,437.50	
	$7,687.50	$7,687.50

An investment of $1,250 clears in one year $6,737.50, and all *by law*—without a particle of capital.

Verily, law in Illinois, as applied to banking, is the philosopher's stone. Are not the people entitled to some part of those profits?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY; By Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, author of "Rills from the Fountain of Life," and "Best Things."
THE GIANTS, AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM; By the same author.
WIN AND WEAR.
TUPPY, THE DONKEY; An autobiography.
THE BROTHER'S WATCHWORD.
DAYS AT MUIRSHEAD.

The above list of juveniles have just reached us from the press of R. Carter & Bros. of New York. No publishing house in the country is more select in its issues than are the Carter's. The foregoing are choice books for the young, and both entertaining and instructive—just the kind for holiday presents from parent or teacher.

All the publications of this house are for sale here by Wm. G. Holmes, 170 Clark street, who has also all the books of the American Tract Society, with a general assortment of religious literature. He has a good assortment of standard works in fine bindings, suitable for presents.

PERSONAL.—Dr. John F. Daggett of Lockport, Will county, whose admirable letters from Pike's Peak have appeared in our columns from time to time for three months past, returned from the mines on Monday last. The Doctor gives a favorable account of the mineral wealth of the mining region; and we are glad to know that he has earned substantial fruits of his enterprise in going hither. The Doctor will spend the winter at home, and return to his quartz mill in the spring.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

SOUND WORDS FROM A CONNECTICUT JURIST AND STATESMAN.

The Hartford ... publishes an interesting letter from Judge Ellsworth of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, who has several times been Governor of the State, and is one its most distinguished citizens. The letter is addressed to Hon. James Dixon, U. S. Senator from Connecticut. We make some extracts:

I believe the North intend to be faithful and true to the Constitution and the laws. If in fact they are not, and have really violated them so often, the South ought to be able to tell us wherein. If they proceed to do this, my firm belief that the North, on being convinced, will cheerfully and readily correct their errors. Declamation, however, is not what we want; that does not produce conviction; it has hitherto only deluded and excited the South, and astonished the North. We here, in New England, live to far North to be affected by words without proof, however much they are reiterated. We want argument—sound argument. We insist upon *facts* (as is said to be our habit) and before a successful appeal can be made by South Carolina to our consciences, to the God of armies, to the God of justice, and to the sympathy of the nations of the earth, these facts must be established; or else it is she and not South Carolina, that will stand approved before God and man.

Every day I meet in my walks gentlemen of great excellence and intelligence, who inquire, with amazement, what are the violations of the Constitution which the South complain of so much? I am obliged to say, I do not know, sir.

If it is the Fugitive Slave Law, and I hear of nothing else, let me say, if there be any wrong here it should be put right, and I have no doubt it would be. The *power* of Congress to provide for the restoration of fugitive slaves is in my opinion not an open question, and I doubt if there be a Judge in any of the higher Courts in New England, who would not subscribe to this opinion; and who if called upon officially, would uphold any unlawful obstruction to its execution. There are, however, some clauses in the law (wholly unnecessary to its efficiency) which ought to be erased from it, as being exceedingly offensive to a community of free and Christian people. But, as I have said, the power is after all given in the Constitution, and as a Judge, having been myself honored for many years with a seat on the highest Court in this State, I should endeavor to do my duty impartially in the premises, or relinquish my office. If its provisions are correct, it is the law of the land, and the Executive of the United States is sworn to see to its faithful execution. If in any case its provisions should be pronounced unconstitutional, the question could quietly be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

If any of our State laws conflict with the act of Congress, they are, of course, mere waste of paper, and every judge will be bound to pronounce them a nullity. I have no doubt that the personal liberty bill of this State, (so called) and I speak more particularly of this bill, for I have not examined the laws of the other States, was passed in good faith by our Legislature, to guard against the exercise of a power liable to great abuse, and one that is odious to those who are not familiar with its sway. It is a law to insure safety to free men, and not to thwart the arresting of those who are slaves.

* * * * * *

I fear, however, the Fugitive Slave Law is not the real grievance, certainly not with South Carolina and the Gulf States, for they have not lost a hundred slaves from the beginning of the government by reason of the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. On the most mature consideration I can give, I am satisfied South Carolina looks to a separation of the Union as making Charleston the rival of New York, and as carrying her and the South, at once, to an enviable distinction in all that exalts a nation or a people. But it is a delusion, I must believe—a fatal delusion from which it is possible she may awake too late.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON SECESSION.

The following extract from a letter written by Thomas Jefferson, forty-five years ago, are highly appropriate and timely at the present moment:

In every free and deliberating society, there must, from the nature of man, be opposite parties, and violent dissensions and discords; and one of these, for the most part, must prevail over the others for a longer or a shorter time. Perhaps this party division is necessary to induce each to watch and relate to the people the proceedings of the other. *But if, on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, no federal government can ever exist.* If to rid ourselves of the present rule of Massachusetts and Connecticut we break the Union, will the evil stop there? Suppose the New England States alone cut off, will our natures be changed? Are we not men still to the south of that, and with all the passions of men? Immediately we shall see a Virginia and a Pennsylvania party arise in the residuary confederacy, and the public mind will be distracted by the same party spirit. What a game, too, will one party have in their hands, by eternally threatening the other that unless they do so and so they will join their northern neighbors. If we reduce our Union to Virginia and North Carolina, immediately the conflict will be established between the representatives of these two States, and they will end by breaking into their simple units. Seeing, therefore, that an association of men who will not quarrel with one another is a thing which never yet existed, from the greatest confederacy of nations down to a town meeting, or a vestry; seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with, I had rather keep our New England associates for that purpose, than see our bickerings transferred to others." * * * * * *

"It is true that in the meantime we are suffering deeply in spirit, and incurring the horrors of a war and long oppressions of enormous public debt. But who can say what would be the evils of a scission, and when and where would they end? Better keep together as we are, haul off from Europe as soon as we can, and from all attachments to any portion of it; and if they show their power just sufficiently to hoop us together, it will be the happiest situation in which we can exist. If the game runs sometimes against us at home, we must have patience till luck turns, and then we shall have an opportunity of winning back the principles we have lost."

THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS AND CHARLESTON FORTS.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes under date of December 15 as follows:

Sullivan's Island being within the corporate limits of Charleston, the Revolutionists, before committing any overt act, can carry their operations to the very walls of Fort Moultrie. Thus, several years ago, the Palmetto flag was raised almost alongside the stars and stripes, and a secession meeting held within a few rods of the fort, whose inmates were compelled to endure the treasonable speeches and receive the taunts of the traitors.

The commanding officer at Fort Moultrie is peculiarly situated. His present orders are to "act rigidly on the defensive." Were he permitted to exercise a wise discretion, and erect batteries at the point where Sullivan's island will be invaded from the main land, it would be extremely doubtful whether the Revolutionists would ever get nearer than a mile of the Fort. The island is quite thickly covered by all sorts of buildings—some of the fine summer residences of the wealthy citizens of Charleston. In case of an attack, you may rely for a certainty that these buildings will not be suffered to stand as so many hiding places, but will at once be leveled and burnt. The circumstances of the occasion, when the attack is made, will also of necessity decide what shall be done and how.

I pretend to no exclusive information. But it is supposing too much in regard to men confined as those of Fort Moultrie, to conclude that they will be at all fastidious in the use of the means of defence at their command. Nor need there be any surprise if, when the city of Charleston pours forth its organized and armed mob to massacre the Moultrie garrison, and, so far as they can do it, overthrow the Government of the country, the city itself should be visited with speedy and terrible retribution. It may happen that the moment Fort Moultrie is attacked, Forts Sumpter and Castle Pinckney will open a shower of shells upon the city. Her cotton warehouses would be like so many match boxes to kindle conflagration, while bombs and shots were rained upon all quarters of the city.

UNION SAVING.

The following, from the latest copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, shows what an idea the Secessionists have of saving the Union. We take the italics as we find them. The writer is speaking of the course which the North ought to have pursued prior to the election:

The South did not wish a party to form merely to *save the Union*. We have had reason for thirty years to distrust all the professional *Union-savers*. What justice required of the Northern party who were disposed to be friends to us, was that they *should save the South*; and we demanded that their avowed object and earnest desire should be to *do justice to the South!* To save the Union seemed to us rather their concern than ours; and a very selfish concern, too! *Our object was the safety of the South*; and let the Union save itself as it can.

Whether, in a state of bankruptcy, with factions in arms in Kansas—the South withdrawing from it the pabulum upon which it has so long fed fat—a rail-splitting renegade to his own people as President; a mulatto as Vice President, its banks breaking, its mobs rising, and drinking blood, when no longer able to get bread; whether in this condition of things, the thing called "Union" shall be found worth saving at all, will probably become questionable among the Abolitionists themselves.

The shameless persistence in the falsehood that Mr. Hamlin is a mulatto, is in accordance with the other reckless avowals and speculations of this extract.

THE FREE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

A Columbia correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, after mentioning that the committee, at the recent session of the South Carolina Legislature, appointed to consider the expediency of enslaving the free negroes resident in that State, had reported through their chairman, Hon. J. H. Read, in very strong terms against the measure, says:

In his report, Mr. Read treats this entire subject in a most masterly manner. He says that there is at present within the borders of the State nearly ten thousand free colored persons; that they are the owners of a vast amount of property, both real and personal; that in the city of Charleston alone they pay taxes on $1,561,870 worth of property; that of this amount more than $300,000 are in slaves; that the free negroes of Charleston alone pay taxes to the amount of $27,209.18, and that other portions of the State show as fair a ratio. The report states that these people have not migrated to the State, but were born and raised in the midst of her people; the ancestors of many were manumitted for their fidelity and loyalty to their masters and to the State, and there are cases of some who were purchased and manumitted by the State Legislature; indeed there lives at this time one remarkable case in the person of Peter Derveneys, who for his fidelity and loyalty to the State was not only purchased and manumitted, but who now enjoys a place on the pension roll of the State, and is the recipient of the largest pension on that roll. The report goes on to say that as a general thing the free negroes of the State are "good citizens, and patterns of industry, sobriety and irreproachable conduct."

AN ABOLITIONIST IN MEMPHIS.

For want of genuine Northern abolitionists to wreak their vengeance upon, the Southern vigilance committee and lynch law men are fond of overhauling the "poor white trash" of their own localities, as will be seen by the following item from the Memphis *Appeal*:

There is considerable look out kept just now for specimens of that Northern production, the abolitionist. The article is either scarce in this Southern region, or it has taken refuge in undiscoverable thicknesses, for it is hard to find. Yesterday we had this genuine *lusus naturae* among us; he was an imported specimen, however. He came by Adams' Express from Panola, Mississippi; stamped in large letters, on the back of his coat, were the letters, "Negro Tamperer." One side of his head and one side of his whiskers was shaved off. It appears that he was a person of somewhat imbecile mind, but of mischevious propensities. He loved to consort with negroes, and would take their money to buy liquor, which he shared with them. Sixteen dollars was put into the hands of the express messenger to use at Memphis for the purpose of sending him as far North as the money would carry him. He was shipped on the Platte Valley, and, we presume, he will be turned down alive in Chicago.

THE PRESS AND MOB LAW IN MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Appeal* says:

Whenever the press gives utterance to language like the following, which of course will be recognized as bearing about it the infallible *ear-mark* of the *Avalanche* the spirit of mobocracy may be reasonably expected to usurp the prerogative of the law, and despotism outride the better impulses of a peaceful and orderly community.

The *Avalanche* says:

We say to the "Minute Men" persevere in the noble work you have undertaken. You have done much good, but still more remains undone. There are lurking in your midst a thousand traitors, who hate you and the cause in which you are engaged. *Hunt up the cowardly ingrates, and if necessary, nail their vile carcasses to their own doors or hang them upon the public lamp-post.* The people of Memphis must elevate their standard of Southern Rights and devotion to Southern interests. The "Minute Men" are inaugurating a new era. They intend to purge the city of every excrescence. They have done much towards giving tone to a sound, healthy sentiment. They are bringing trade to Memphis, some of which we regret to say, will be thrown in the lap of men who are not with us and of us. We should as soon attempt to attract the trade of the country to a city by spreading reports of the existence, in its warehouses, hotels, and on its wharves, of the cholera, small-pox and yellow fever, as to solicit the aid of Southern men, and at the same time show an indifference to the institution of slavery.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales.

[From the Washington Constitution.]

LORD LYONS TO GEN. CASS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

SIR:—The Queen, my august sovereign, has commanded that the earliest opportunity after the return of the Prince of Wales to England, be taken to convey to the President of the United States the expression of her Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his Royal Highness during his late visit to this country, by the President himself, and by all classes of the citizens.

One of the main objects which her Majesty had in view in sanctioning the visit of his Royal Highness was to prove to the President and citizens of the United States the sincerity of those sentiments of esteem and regard which her Majesty and all classes of her subjects entertain for the kindred race which occupies so distinguished a position in the community of nations. Her Majesty has seen with the greatest satisfaction that her feelings and those of her people in this respect have been met with the warmest sympathy in the great American Union; and her Majesty trusts that the feelings of confidence and affection of which late events have proved beyond all question the existence will long continue to prevail between the two countries to their mutual advancement, and to the general interests of civilization and humanity.

I am commanded to state to the President that the Queen would be gratified by his making known generally to the citizens of the United States her grateful sense of the kindness with which they received her son, who has returned to England deeply impressed with all he saw during his progress through the States, but more especially so with the friendly and cordial good will manifested towards him on every occasion by all classes of the community.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
LYONS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

Martin Van Buren's Opinion of Mr. Lincoln.

The New York correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* writes:

At a private dinner party in this city recently, Ex-President Van Buren related a personal reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln, which affords additional testimony of a high character to the already well-known ability of the President elect. In Mr. Van Buren's Presidential tour West, during his term of office, a committee was appointed to receive and entertain him while he staid at Springfield. Mr. Lincoln, who was then merely a local lawyer, and of course not prominently known beyond his little sphere of action, was a member of this committee. While in the presence of the President they engaged in conversation, and the latter was so much pleased with it that he invited Mr. Lincoln to spend the following evening with him, which he accordingly did. They passed a very agreeable season together, and Mr. Van Buren said he was so forcibly struck by the intelligence and high-toned sentiments of the man, his rare and pleasing conversational powers, that he often wondered, when he afterwards mentally reviewed his Western tour, what had become of this man whom he remembered as one of the most remarkable he ever met.

For years he heard no more from him, but frequently recalled to his mind the marked ability he then displayed, which ever haunted him as one of the most interesting incidents he met with in the West; and he had at length been forced to conclude that, talent neglected, the insatiate levelling made by the gigantic strides of Western progress, misfortune, or an untimely death, had blasted the bright future which such talents betokened.

The question he had so often asked himself had never, till within a few years, been answered; but during the time he had occasionally heard of the obscure Western lawyer who made so favorable and lasting an impression upon him, and always as displaying the same commanding ability and fine judgment for which he had found him remarkable years ago; and now, within a very short time, he had ascertained what had become of that man—he had been raised to the highest office in the gift of the people, and was endowed with talents to adorn the station.

Clinging to Shadows.

There is something at once painful and amusing in the manner in which the deposed Italian princes preserve their sovereign dignity as regards etiquette. The Duchess of Parma, in her exile, still keeps up a certain courtly magnificence, and causes her servants to treat her son with all the courtesies due to the heir apparent of the dukedom. The Pope of Rome, though shorn of the greater portion of his temporalities yet maintains his usual state at the Vatican or Quirinal, and his Cardinals flaunt along the aisles of St. Peters as grandly as ever, although a circuit of twenty miles includes all that remains of the Papal dominions. Recent foreign arrivals bring us the intelligence that the family of the exiled King of Naples had arrived at Rome. They were met at the railway station by Cardinal Antonelli and conducted to the Quirinal Palace. The next day the Pope called upon them, and the Queen presented to him the personages of her suite, who in the official words of the *Giornale de Roma*, "were admitted to the honor of kissing the feet of His Holiness." The Dukes of Parma and Tuscany have by no means abandoned all hope of returning to their palaces at Parma and at Florence.

But the young Ex-King of Naples, who, like the stag at bay, shows at Gaeta a certain boldness of desperation, which both enlists sympathy and challenges admiration, presents one of the most notable instances of the pertinacity with which some people can cling to shadows. He recently requested the members of the diplomatic corps to leave a place so dangerously exposed as Naples, and betake themselves to Rome. As a reward for their fidelity to him, he conferred the grand cross of his royal order of St. Januarius upon the apostolic nuncio and upon the ministers of Austria, Prussia and Russia. But more remarkable than all, he bestowed the cross of the royal Constantian order of St. George—whatever that may be—on the Chevalier Fressobaldi, "Charge d'Affairs of his Imperial and Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of Tuscany;" thus presenting the strange spectacle of a deposed monarch officially recognizing a sovereign who has been deposed for over a year. It is a curious burlesque on the "divinity which doth hedge about a king." It is like a farce played by a company of ghosts.

One effect of all this must be to render the "decorations" once so coveted in Europe, so common, that he will be the distinguished man who does *not* wear a ribbon.—*N. Y. Post.*

Andrew Johnson's Speech.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Comercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1860.

The speech of Johnson of Tenn., in favor of coercion, has produced the greatest excitement and badignation among extreme Southern men, who denounce him as a traitor, and even propose to hang him when they can get a chance.

The *Star* of this evening says, "Mr. Johnson is politically the representative of the laboring citizens of the South and the immense class there of quiet business men in all walks of life, who, while they eschew the trade of politics and the no less pestiferous trade of filibustering, the vocations of nine-tenths of the noisiest disunionists of the times, are far more deeply interested in the preservation of the many blessings of government now enjoyed by the people of every section of this country, than in the reopening of the African slave trade, and a new cut, shuffle and deal of property, positions, &c., throughout the United States. Those classes spoke in the Senate, yesterday, through Mr. Johnson, in language that made it plain that they are at length awakening to the necessity of protecting themselves from the dangerous schemes of the politicians and filibusters by trade in their midst. The indications of his speech alarmed the Disunionists, *per se*, intensely. Hence the vehemence of their denunciations of the orator. They dreaded nothing so much as that those whom Mr. Johnson represents might organize ere their schemes be consummated, and they accept his earnest effort against their counsels as evidence that what they have thus dreaded is about to come to pass. Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee will speak to-morrow or Monday.

Cockades.

A wandering Disunionist from Yazoo, Miss., with a cockade, somewhat less in size than a saucer, on his hat, visited Mr. Lincoln at his rooms on Wednesday, and was courteously received. From the fellow's appearance, when he slunk out of Mr. Lincoln's presence, we are sure that he had a meaner opinion of himself than when he went in, though not a word was said which had the remotest reference to his impudence and treason. His cockade was the cause of much excitement in Springfield; but beyond a few pointed questions addressed to him, he was not made aware of the disgust that he provoked.

Another one of the cockade tribe came up on the Central Road a few days since, as far as Urbana, where he attempted to buy corn. He was told to take that thing off his hat and show the color of his money and he could have all the corn he would pay cash for. He put the puckered ribbon out of sight, bought his car-load and went home an Union man.

After Them.

We understand that Potter, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and a number of friends, are in the wilds of Arkansas, on a hunting excursion. A committee of gentlemen left here to-day, for the purpose of "hunting them out."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The individual to whom you allude, with some friends, did enjoy a two or three weeks hunting excursion in Southern Missouri, near the Arkansas line, and while there met a number of residents; but as he encountered neither ruffian or blackguard during his stay, he is inclined to think your committee "failed to connect."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBRODERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
Rich Robes, Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
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5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Philip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.
5,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.
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Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
At Panic Prices for the Holidays.
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Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
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Cheap Goods
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T. B. CARTER
Has received within a few days
A Large Consignment of
VALENCIAS,
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Embroideries in Collars and Sets,
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CLOTHS AND FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
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A large supply of their new patented smooth and solid Vulcanized
RUBBER BELTING,
Warranted Superior to any other ever made.
PACKING AND TUBING,
Leather Belting,
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CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE,
Of all sizes and best quality.
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RUBBER CLOTHING,
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DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
TOYS, COMBS,
And everything in the
RUBBER LINE.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS:
Ladies and Men's Gloves, Nursery Sheeting, Carriage Cloths, Piano, Horse and Wagon Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Spittoons, (a new article just received,) Door Mats, Bath Mats and Tubs, a new style of Knife Sharpeners, Parlor Skates, new styles of Fancy Balls, Stationer's Bands, Erasing Rubber, &c., &c.
Hard Rubber Goods:
Crochet and Knitting Needles, Finger Rings of various styles and prices, Slates, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Oders, Cork Screws, all styles of Syringes, Canes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Napkin Rings, Ruler's Thread and Needle Cases, Match Boxes, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Tumblers, Bonnet Pins, Soap and Shaving Boxes, &c., &c.
PATENT VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS.
Dealers will please make a note of this advertisement in making their purchases. de12-d632-1m

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The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays a large assortment of the different varieties of
CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c.,
Comprising in part as follows:
500 pounds ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE.
1000 " PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.
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300 " ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE.
500 " WHITE "
400 " PLAIN WHITE CAKE.
500 " JELLY CAKE.
300 " RAISIN CAKE.
300 " COCOA-NUT MACAROONS.
200 " ALMOND MACAROONS.
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Also, a large supply of small fancy Cakes, including the old fashioned New Year's Cake, printed with new designs. A call from the trade and the public is solicited. C. KENDALL, SONS & CO.
de18-d682-2w 62 Washington street, cor. Dearborn.

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NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
The above Safe can be seen just as it came from the Fire, in front of our store, where the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the West, can always be found. Also, Side-Board Safes, Vault Doors, Bank Locks, &c.
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Christmas Presents
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LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES,
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PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "
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Cigar Cases in Ivory,
Cigar Cases in Morocco.
PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES,
SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES,
PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS,
SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS,
GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,
And the finest assortment of
STEEL GOODS
To be found in the city, comprising
Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c.,
AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS,
PARTY AND OPERA FANS,
In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.
DRESS GARTERS,
All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.
LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S
Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S
FINE CUTLERY.
CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,
And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.
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Call Ladies before they are all gone.
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The cheapest ever offered in this market, of the newest and latest designs.
MERRIMAC AND COCHECO PRINTS,
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Best Printed De Laines,
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Ivory Handle and other Cutlery.
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With a very large and complete assortment of
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Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out the consignment. JOHN RANKIN,
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Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
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50,000 STARK MILLS............$35.00.
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77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
LAVA SETS, CAMEO SETS, STONE CAMEO SETS, CORAL SETS, MALACHITE SETS, JET SETS, MOSAIC SETS, GARNET SETS,
CHAIN BRACELETS,
PLAIN BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN BRACELETS
CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,)
SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS,
NECKLACES, (a large assortment,)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
SILVER WARE, PIE KNIVES,
TEA, TABLE, SUGAR,
SALT, DESSERT, BERRY, AND ICE SPOONS, (various patterns.)
INDIVIDUAL SALTS,
NAPKIN RINGS, CAKE AND CARD BASKETS,
GOBLETS, WINE STANDS, TEA SETS, &C.
FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
FANS, OPERA GLASSES,
COMBS, CARD CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &C.
GEO. W. STEVENS & CO.,
77............Lake Street............77
dec15d670tjan1

MUDGE'S
American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.
I. B. MUDGE, Belvediere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se18-d64-6m

STOP!
Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
STANTON'S,
No. 48----Clark Street.----No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
PICKLES—Foreign & Domestic.
UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices, Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon, Lobster, P'k'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS,
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions, oc1'60-1ydp

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S.
113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS.
The Best and Cheapest in the city
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.
[no3'60-1y]

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH,
[oc1'60-1y]

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Co.'s
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have on hand a large assortment of goods of the above description, which they will sell at moderate prices, warranting every article sold as represented.
CASH PAID FOR SHIPPING FURS
[de1-d558-1m]

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system. It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH,
43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.
Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.
For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.
DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.
BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.
PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.
PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.
For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE,
IMPROVING THE APPETITE,
Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have
Prevented and Relieved
a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the
Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,
RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

The Female Organization is as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the ... enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them.
Sold by all druggists. de13-2w

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 38 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
E. B. LANDON, Agent. se27'60-dawly

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. de17'60-1m

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ostwald (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc2'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded Thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connections with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Brussels and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is able to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free. Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.25 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR.
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no charge for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 85 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79............South Clark Street............79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State Street ----- Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all
LATE PATTERNS.
Five per cent discount from list prices.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

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CURE
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Sold by all druggists. de12-2w

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
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For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

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DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15d399-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York. For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d198-3m]

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EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. ☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 24o), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 84 Randolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

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Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES. Brown & Wilder, 47 & 49 State State - - - - - Up-Stairs. CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA, GAS FIXTURES. The richest assortment in the city, comprising all LATE PATTERNS. Five to 20 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting to order. sel-a647-1y

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LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS

Miscellaneous

MALT! BARLEY MALT! A STOCK OF PRIME BARLEY MALT For Brewers' and Distillers' Use CONSTANLY ON HAND, AND ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED. ALSO, SUPERIOR YEAST MALT IN BARRELS. ADDRESS, J. G. MOREY, 12 South Water Street, Chicago, se10d29-6m

TOYS! TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE MILLION —AT— PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 111 Randolph Street, KINGSBURY BLOCK. [no15-d407-1jal'61]

ALL SNOWED UP ON THE 3d OF JANUARY, 1861. [de30-d695-6t]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, Especially designed For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. [oc4 d189 6m]

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins, 135 & 137 - - - Lake Street - - - 135 & 137 [UP-STAIRS.] The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS.

Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importations and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety, prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.

Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one and a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt; Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths; together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz; together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTRY GOODS.

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

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SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS. MADE TO ORDER BY BURWELL & WYANT, Dearborn Street, No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago. We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction.

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 400 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale CHEAP FOR READY PAY. Make application immediately to the undersigned at ... Market street. FRESHE BROTHERS.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	3.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.20 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.30 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

SCIENTIFIC AND EXCURSIVE.

A Veritable Account of ye Scientific Excursion to Ann Arbor.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

THE DEPARTURE.

The morning of the 19th dawned auspiciously for the excursionists, if we except a strong northeast wind and a drizzling rain. The sun was just lifting his head above the waves of Lake Michigan, according to the almanac, but was invisible to the naked eye, owing to certain murky clouds which hung like a pall on the horizon, when the venerable members of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences assembled at the Central Depot. Groups of admiring friends gathered round them, anxious concerning the pluval perils they were about to encounter, albeit exultant over the immense accessions soon to inure to the cause of science. At length the signal was given and the train, as if conscious of its precious freight, moved majestically from the depot.

GLIMPSES OF SCIENCE.

The first object of scientific interest was the packed ice on the breakwater and the mush outside. The President proceeded to call the attention of the savans to the analogies between these accumulations and the glaciers and floes of the Arctic sea. He next spoke of the important part which ice plays in the economy of Nature, and next of the chemical affinities which take place when it is brought into ultimate union with certain alcoholic mixtures, and the effect of those mixtures upon the animal tissues of the stomach. He proposed to verify his observations by clinical demonstration if any of his brother savans were provided with instruments for the experiment. Whereupon twenty-three complete sets of the implements necessary, simultaneously appeared from the twenty-three pockets of the twenty-three brother savans around, and the experiment was satisfactorily tried on.

NEW BUFFALO.

Arrived at New Buffalo, the train paused for half an hour to allow the party to examine the evidences of volcanic action which are here displayed on a stupendous scale.

EARTHQUAKES, IF ANYTHING.

To General S. belongs the honor of having first pointed them out. Under his guidance the members ascended one of the loftiest of the numerous sand-hills that line the coast. He demonstrated that these accumulations, vulgarly known as "dunes," and supposed to be the result of the joint agency of wind and water, are volcanic sands, ejected from beneath, and that the slues and pond-holes are true volcanic craters. While thus occupied, a low, rumbling, subterranean noise was heard in the distance, which continued to increase in volume, and some, at least, felt distinct vibrations in the earth under their feet. It is much to be regretted that just at this juncture a long freight train approached the station, which prevented them from making further observations. If they had had more time here the result of their examinations into these threatening volcanic mysteries might have proved a great safeguard to the neighboring city of Chicago—perhaps diverting dangers in the future greater in their consequence to that modern Herculaneum, even than has been the rivalry of New Buffalo in the past.

ANN ARBOR.

Upon arriving at Ann Arbor in the early evening, the party was met by a committee on behalf of the citizens of the place. The depot and station grounds were tastefully ornamented by Chinese lanterns, blue and Bengal lights; while a magnificent shower of rockets notified the inhabitants that their distinguished guests had arrived. Many of the warehouses and private residences were illuminated; while the Ann Arbor city mills, on the opposite side of the Huron River, were a perfect blaze of light. These superb structures had been selected by the committee as quarters for their visitors. All the machinery and fixtures had been removed, and most luxuriant accommodations provided. The exterior decorations were exceedingly brilliant. On the front, presented to the station, was a large transparency showing a rising sun, emblematic of science, with the motto below, "*Semper fulget.*"

Prof. B—— welcomed the party in a short speech of glowing eloquence, stating that Ann Arbor had long regarded with parental interest the exertions made by Chicago in the cause of science; there geologists, paleontologists, botanists, chemists and philosophers had a world-wide reputation; and on behalf of the citizens of Ann Arbor he was proud to take them by the hand.

Prof. R—— responded. He said he would be happy to die in the cause of science. Science was a trump; he was proud of his humble connection with it, and so was every member of the Academy. His spirit soared with the glimpse he had just caught of the dawning of the millennial morn of scientific research, when all mankind would be scientific, when the causes of everything would be known, and Governments regulated on true scientific principles and administered by scientific men. His peroration on the union of Science and the States was very fine; but our space will not admit of such insertion as to do it justice.

The party soon after proceeded to their quarters, preceded by the Ann Arbor brass band playing "Lo the Conquering." Within the Mills the scene was very brilliant. The entire first floor had been arranged as a banqueting hall; the second was assigned to the single gentlemen of the party; the third to gentlemen and their wives; the fourth to young ladies; and the fifth for the gymnasium. Every arrangement had been made to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

MORE SCIENTIFIC THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

Prof. B—— soon brought the splendid telescope, with a magnifying power of 2,000 times, to bear upon her surface, by which it was brought within a little more than 100 miles of the human vision. Prof. R—— was the first to peer through the vast tube. The towering mountains, the deep caverns, the far-stretching plains, the circling seas and the flowing streams—all were revealed to his enraptured vision. No sight could be more impressive. The isolated peaks were illumined by the sun, while the flanks were draped in deep shadows; some of these peaks were estimated to attain an elevation of 10,000 feet; and the yawning chasms, some rugged and others cup-shaped, were thought to sink an equal distance below the general level. Nestled in among the hills there was a lake, with a beautiful shelving shore, and a large river flowing into it. While the attention of the Professor was directed to this point, he suddenly observed, to his wonder and astonishment, a monstrous tortoise emerge from the water and slowly move across the field of vision. Afraid to rely upon the accuracy of his own sight, he excitedly called to Prof. C—— to verify his observations, when lo! there was the monster, his outlines clearly discernable, occasionally pausing in his movements and then darting out as if in pursuit of some invisible prey. There he remained in full view for the space of at least twenty minutes. Prof. C——, with admirable foresight, applied the micrometer to its measurement and found that his greatest length was not less than 63 feet, 6 inches, and his greatest breadth 21 feet, 4 inches. He proposes to name this monster "*Testudogigantea*," and at the next meeting of the Academy will submit a memoir, with accurate drawings, upon this subject. We would here remark, in parenthesis, that the next day in wiping the object glass a bed bug was found secreted in a fissure, and there are those envious enough to insinuate that there must have been an error in vision. This could not have been the case, for let us suppose that A. represents the position of the moon, and B. that of the observatory, and 238,545 the distance between the two objects. Now, if an object the size of a bed bug were interposed between the eye of an observer and the moon, a ray of light emanating from the surface of the former would strike the retina of the eye——but the problem is too complex for the ordinary reader, and we will not now proceed further in its demonstration.

AND SO CONTINUES.

The next morning the party proceeded to inspect the lovely environs of the city. The same delightful weather continued; existence was pure bliss. While crossing the Huron River upon that remarkable bridge of solid timber, so justly the pride of this cosmopolitan metropolis, Prof. H—— called attention to the striking evidences of a Lunar Tide in the Lakes—backing up the waters of their tributary streams. We saw, most distinctly marked upon the boulders, traces of the rise and fall of the waters; and it was with no small degree of pride that we reflected that a member of our own Academy, an eminent philosopher, had marked this wonderful phenomenon long before the Jesuit Fathers voyaged on the upper lakes—though he had modestly refrained from announcing it to the public until the advance of scientific research had prepared the world for its reception.

Prof. C—— thought the boulders, imbedded in the stream, coeval with the Mosaic dispensation; calling attention to the *striae* as evidence of a primeval drift. This produced considerable discussion.

Dr. R—— took very little stock in the Iceberg theory, maintaining that the present course of the river was that hollowed out by some ancient Gulf Stream, and at this point, being that of its greatest velocity, we would naturally expect to find deposited the coarser materials carried in its current.

Prof. —— now spoke, differing from every-body else, on every subject presented; but the question was finally put to vote, when it was decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the rounded appearance of the boulders was due to the active logging business carried on during the season of A. D. 1836.

Dr. R. remarked that the flora was not quite as profuse as it had been three months since. If such a wonderful decrease had taken place in so short a period, by looking into the past ages and taking the same ratio of decrease down to the carboniferous period, we could faintly appreciate the gigantic size of the vegetation then existing. But the theme utterly overpowered him.

Rev. Dr. B—— thought history would yet immortalize that system of sewerage, if it ever could be induced to get through with the earlier incidents connected with the infant metropolis. He wished to call the attention of the academy to a tablet of their wood, apparently "*Juniperus Virginiana*," whereupon were distinctly visable the letters T. O. B., and a little further on the letter O. which the Reverend Doctor considered to be probably the original manuscript of some Indian Shakspear, who wrote the soliloquy of Hamlet, "To be or not to be," perchance long ages before the English Bard of Avon lived and sung.

But we cannot longer on the learned conversations and discourses, our readers will soon find them in the archives of the academy.

VESTIGIA RETRORSUM.

Early yesterday morning, the party started on its return. The same delightful weather continued, but all Ann Arbor was plunged in deepest grief. It was said by an ill-natured stranger stopping there, that the place was threatened by famine unless speedily relieved. He was not a scientific man, however, and had never tasted the Heavenly manna. Little or nothing had occurred during the earlier portion of the route. The academy was plunged into meditation. Its wives and sisters were plunged into indigestions. All the committees were overwhelmed in digesting their repasts. They felt exultant in the privileges which had been vouchsafed to them, *particularly for the fine weather*, but were yet subdued by the responsibilities which they felt to be resting upon them. All were more firmly devoted to science than ever before.

ONE OF THEM.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

IN CHICAGO.

[Prepared by Levi B. Raymond of Rae, & Co., No. 10, Dole's Building.]

STEAMERS—Traveller, Planet.

PROPELLERS—Acme, F W Backus, J Barber, Buffalo, R H Foss, Globe (wreck), Granite State, Kenosha, Charles Mears, Michigan, Montgomery, Montezuma, Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Pittsburgh, Prairie State, Tonawanda, Wenona.

TUGS—Archimides, Bliss, S G Chase, Dime, Follett, George F Foster, George B McClellan, Walter McQueen, Frank Miller, J E Mulford, J S Rumsey, George Sturges, A B Ward.

BARKS—Wm F Allen, Jr., Cherubusco, Hans Crocker, Essex, Great West, Jr., Invincible, London, E B Morgan, Nucleus, Niagara, Octavia Pacific

BRIGS—Algoma, Robert Burns, Susan J Clark, Ramsey Crooks, S F Gale, Geneva, Helfenstein, C J Hutchinson, Mechanic, Mohegan Montezuma, William S Pierson, Pilgrim, H. R. Seymour.

SCHOONERS—Abigail, Albatross, Altair, Amelia, Argo, Arrow, Ashtabula, Autocrat, S Bates, A. Andrews Blue Bell, BonnieDoon, M G Bonesteel Calcutta, A Campbell, Challenge, Convoy, S F Davy, Denmark, Josephine Dresden, G C Drew, Elbe, Eleanor, Enterprise, Fashion Fisher, George F Foster, H N Gates, Gem, (black); Gem (white); Gipsey, Ritty Grant, J. Harbridge, Perry Hannah J S Hawey, Wm H Hinsdale, Hinsdale, S. J. Holley, D K Holt, Honest John, Illinois, Ithaca, Louisa Jane, Helen Kent, Lady Jane, Magnet, Maine, Dan Marble, Mariner, Marshfield, Mather, Mary of Chicago, Mary, D. K, Martin, Meredosia, Minnesota, Monsoon, Mt Vernon of Kalamazoo, Muskegon, New Hampshire, Odin, Oriole, Orion, Palmetto, B Parsons, Persia, Ellen Pike, Pilgrim, Poland, Queen of the West, Racine, Rapid, Return, Roanoke, (wreck), G H Roberts, Sea Bird, E M Shoyer, Spartan, Speed, H Spencer, St Andrew, J E Sutherland, Sweepstakes, Telegraph of Chicago, Telegraph of Grand Haven, Tempest, Anne Thorine, J F Tracey, Tri Color, John S Wallace, Sir Wm Wallace, Warren, Westchester, Whirlwind, Ellen Williams, Wyoming, Alpha.

SCOWS—Cygnet, Sea Star, Laurel Kewaxcum, Harriet Ann, Pioneer, Nawbeck.

CANAL BOATS—Alcona, Atlantic, L L Britton, (tug), Celestia, J P Chaplin, Clyde, Delia, L P Dodge, S A Douglas, Emeline, Golden Cloud, Glasgow, E R Hooper, Investigator, Laura Anne, Alonzo Leach, Mariner, Mazeppa, New York, Oneida, Ottawa, Prairie Queen, Prairie State, Paragon, Rescue, Sebastopol, Abbey Sprague, Wing and Wing, C W Zimmerman.

TOTAL—1 steamer, 18 propellers, 13 tugs, 11 barks, 11 brigs, 101 schooners, 3 scows, 30 canal boats.

IN MILWAUKEE.

PROPELLERS—Edith, Neptune.

TUGS—Notter, Tiff, Davidson.

BARKS—J Hoyt, Marquette, B. A Stannard, Shanghai.

SCHOONERS—A V Brown, Revenue Cutter, York State, K Richmond, M M Scott, M Courtwright, Gold Hunter, Gertrude, Alpha, Honest John, Traveler, Miami, Plover, Yorktown, Theodore Perry, Hornet, W. Aldrich, Florence, Amelia, Fanny and Floy, Free Democrat, Return, C Hubbard, W J Whaling, Gessine, Liberty, G Barber, Josephine Lawrence, Souvernor, Napoleon, Guido, Walrus, J & A Stronach, Arcturus, A Baench, S Hale, Falcon, C Harrison, Henry Norton, Three Bells, Mahoning, D O Dickinson, D Ferguson, Triumph, James Christie, Barney Eaton, Farmer, R Dousman, Mart, Buena Vista, Three Sisters, John Lillie, and a large scow.

TOTAL—2 propellers, 3 tugs, 4 barks, 53 schooners, 1 scow—63.

BAY CITY.

STEAMERS—Ariel, Eastern.

TUGS—Clinton.

BRIGS—Walbridge, R Hollister, Andes.

SCHOONERS—Andover, Warrscan, Starlight, Alvira Bronson, H Ross.

EAST SAGINAW.

STEAMER—Traffic.

SCHOONERS—Robert Emmet, Meridian.

SAGINAW CITY.

STEAMERS—Fox, Star, Little Nell.

SCHOONERS—A Rust.

SCOWS—Humbolt, Ida, Mary.

The river steamers Alida, Bell Seymour, and Barleycorn, have gone into winter quarters at points further up the river.—*East Saginaw Courier*, 6th.

IN DETROIT.

STEAMERS.—Ocean, May Queen, Illinois, Ruby, Columbia, Forest Queen, Forester, Sea Bird, Cleveland, City of Cleveland, Pearl, T Whitney, Islander, Michigan, Western World, Plymouth Rock, Mississippi, Dart, Swan, Union, Express, Arrow, R R Elliot, Gore, Frank Moore, Magnet.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—Survey steamers Surveyor and Search, and schooner Coquette.

U. S. Revenue Cutter, Jacob Thompson.

Schooner Lamplighter, in the U. S. Light House service.

PROPELLERS.—Mineral Rock, Concord, General Taylor, Plymouth, Detroit, Omar Pasha, J E Eagle.

TUGS.—Reindeer, B F Bruce, Mohawk Chief, Dart, Dispatch, Oswego, Red Erie, Clifton, John Martin, Hamilton Morton, Clara.

BARKS.—Sunshine, Sardinia, E C L, Grace Greenwood, Ocean Wave.

BRIGS.—Mary, C P Williams.

SCHOONERS.—C Reeve, Advance, Seaman, Mercer, Wyandotte, Zephyr, Cortland, Petrel, Wings of the Morning, Carrington, Augusta, S Burchard, White Cloud, I Luddington, Fortune, New London, Lookout, Athenian, Nicaragua, L B Shepard, Mary Williams, Traveler, Coquette.

SCOWS.—Trenton, H S Hyde, Grace A Green, Banner, Gen. Pierce, J A Sanders, L B Goldsmith, Enterprise, A Howes, W Barclay.

AT WINDSOR.

TUG—L L Lyon.

SCHOONERS.—Evelyn, S A Douglas, Fulton, Gov. Hunt.

SLOOP—Charmer.

TOTAL.—18 steamers, 7 propellers, 15 tugs, 5 barks, 2 brigs, 26 schooners, 8 scows, and 5 Government vessels.

IN BUFFALO.

STEAMERS—Minnesota, Baltic, Queen of the West, Crescent City, Key Stone State, St. Lawrence.

PROPELLERS—Equator, Equinox, Eclipse, Euphrates, Orontes, Araxes, Rocket, Cuyahoga, Marquette, Evergreen City, Chicago, Illinois, Free State, Mohawk, Missouri, Mayflower, Mary Stewart, Saginaw, Nile, Queen of the Lakes, Cataract, Sun, Niagara, Dunkirk, Adriatic, Iowa, Potomac, Pocahontas, Fountain City.

BARKS—Great West, John Sweeney.

BRIGS—Hampton, Commerce, Canopus, Globe, Empire State, Venus, Oleander, N M Standard, Arcadia, F C Gardner, Lucy A Blossom, Geo Worth, A Mitchell, Phalarope.

SCHOONERS—Myranda, Clyde, Bay State, Dardanelles, Sophia Smith, Storm King, Mazeppa, J W Brown, Perseverance, Almeda, N P Goodell, Transport, Seneca Chief, Jenny Lind, Sanbury, Cairo, Corinthian, Collingwood, International, Baltic, Dauntless, Golden Harvest, Geraldine, Fox, Wm Fiske, Ærial, Comet, Richard Mott, Cornelia, Mozelle, Racer, Philena Mills, Eli Bates, Die Vernon, Rebecca, Geo W Holt, Contest, Mary Booth, Wm B Hibbard, Lone Star, San Jacinto, Yankee Blade, America, D Newall, Metropolis, A C Raytior, Imperial, C P Bigr, L B Fortier, Wings of the Wind, Eliza Logan, C J Marshall, Sea Gull, Wm H Craig, Montengle, Fanny Gardner, Cuba, Peoria, Reciprocity, Curlew, Clipper City, Oliver Culver, Fortair, wreck of Storm Spirit, Joseph Cochrane, Oliver Culver, Tarry Not, S G Andrews, Caroline E Bailey, Gray Eagle, Snow Drop, Lucy A Blosson, Resolute, J S Reid, Republic, Pauline, Joe Vilas, Robert Campbell, C North, Lucy Raab, Condor, Phenix, Cuba, J S Reid, Fremont, Ben Flint, Citizen, Armada, Mary Morton, Madison, Mary B Hale, Watts Sherman, Frederick, Midnight, Ketchum, Genoa, Lady of the Lake, Star, Charles Sumner, Carrie Woodford, Quickstep, E L Newman, Hanover, Tartar, W H Willard, Empire State.

SCOWS.—Forest Chief, Albion, Mark Well, Swallow, Margaret.—*Courier*.

TOTAL.—17 steamers, 28 propellers, 2 barks, 15 brigs, 111 schooners, 5 scows.

IN CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOATS—North Star.

PROPELLERS—Cleveland, Akron, Ontario, Vermont, Wisconsin, Northern Light, Racine, Comet, Iron City, Governor Cushman, Mendota, Owego, Bradbury; Susquehanna, Portsmouth, Cataract, and California.

BRIGS—David Morris, R. G. Winslow, Pomeroy, De Soto, Naomi and Isabella.

SCHOONERS—A. Medbury, Africa, Ellington, John F. Warner, L. G. FarWell, Preble, Union, Ellen White, J. M. Jones, Scotland, John H. Drake, Massillon, Russell Dart, Vermont, Arrow, R. C. Webber, M. Ballard, Speedwell, Kosiusko and Middlesex.

SCOWS—C. C. Butts, Falcon, Oza, H. Young, J. B. Chapin, Adda, I. C. Pendleton, Spanke, Matt Rogers and Leo.

Shipwrecks Upon the Lakes for 1860.

We give below a statement as accurate as can be made without reference to official sources, of the number of vessels lost, their valuation as far as we could ascertain, and the number of lives lost, upon the lakes, during the navigation, extending from the middle of March to the last of November, 1860.

The aggregate in every particular estimate will fall below the reality. The report is mostly taken from newspaper files, with the exception of the disasters upon Lake Michigan, which have been kindly furnished us by B. F. Davidson, Esq., Marine Inspector. There are, without doubt, many vessels lost which have not been reported in the papers, and many lives sacrificed which shall never be heard from again until "the sea gives up its dead."

The loss of life during the navigation season of 1860 has been fearful. *Five hundred and eighty-three* persons have met their death by the storm, the explosion, and the rigors of an early winter. Twenty-six seamen have been lost overboard while in the pursuance of their dangerous callings, and thirty-six have met death in consequence of explosions.

The following is a list of vessels lost, where the destruction of life has been very large:

Stmr Lady Elgin, say	400	Schr Tornado	8
Prop Dacotah	24	Schr Wm. Maxwell	7
Prop Jersey City	17	Prop Kenosha	7
Prop Globe	16	Schr Wash. Irving	6
Schr St. Mary	11	Schr Hannah Sellna	5
Schr Hurricane	9	Brig A. S. Field	5
Schr Marco Palo	8	Prop Mohawk	5

In ascertaining the amount of property lost, in vessel and cargo, we have been obliged to estimate the larger portion of it, as we have had no access to official sources, the underwriters at Buffalo not yet having prepared their official statement. The total loss will undoubtedly be larger than we report.

We give the dates, names and losses as follows:

MARCH 12.—Schr Twin Brothers, sunk in Milwaukee harbor. Loss, $1,500.

22.—Small schr Mary, wrecked a few miles above Cleveland. Capt. Root and two others lost.

APRIL 3.—Scow Ida and Mary, sunk at Bar Point.

6.—Schr May Queen, ashore on Tawas Beach last November, went to pieces.

12.—H. Fleming, of Malden, C.W., drowned from a fishing craft off Point aux Barques.

16.—H. M. Paddock, sailor, lost overboard from schr. Star of the North, off Point aux Barques.

19.—Fishing craft Queen of the Wave capsized in Lake Huron. Two men drowned.

20.—Canadian schr Reinel, ashore at Long Point. Johannes Johannesen, sailor, swept overboard from schr J. Harbridge, off Sheboygan, and lost.

22.—Robert McMurty, mate of schr Ellen Pike, knocked overboard, coming out of Kalamazoo Bay, and drowned.

26.—Schr Peter, ashore at Long Point.

29, or thereabouts—Emil Dietrichson, sailor, lost overboard from schr Fred Hill, below Milwaukee.

MAY 1.—Barque American Republic, last fall, on the Manitous, abandoned. Loss, $10,000.

7.—Wm Steele, sailor on board schr R Campbell, fell out of a yawl, in the river Detroit, and was drowned. Schr Curtis Mann arrived in Chicago, reports Abraham Tuck lost overboard in a gale, off Lexington.

19.—Steamer Hendrik Hudson, burned at Cleveland. James Sherwood and Orrin James lost overboard from schr Falcon, off Ashtabula, by jibing of the boom.

30.—Steamer Arctic, run on Huron Island. Loss $30,000; insurance $16,000.

JUNE 3.—Scow Hannah Sellna, capsized twenty miles north of Chicago. Five lives lost; vessel valued at $3000.

15.—Schr. Virginia, went on the Hen and Chickens, Lake Erie.

21.—Propeller M B Spaulding, burned at Forester. 100,000 feet of lumber destroyed. J. W. Taylor, deck hand on prop. Racine, fell overboard while at work, in Milwaukee, and was drowned.

26.—Prop. Kinosha exploded her boiler at Sheboygan, and Margaret Slaton, Dennis Mahony, Daniel or Michael Carey, Curtis Benton, H. Shepard, Robert Mack, William ——, and one other were killed.

28.—Prop R H Foss exploded her boiler on Lake Michigan. Several injured; none killed.

JULY 6.—Tug A S Field, exploded her boiler at Detroit, and Raymond Dumont, Eaton Owen, Geo Abbott, —— Hoover, and Daniel Hilton were killed.

7.—Henry Sandford drowned from the schr Arago, in the Chicago river.

8.—Schr Washington Irving went down between Erie and Buffalo, and all lost, viz: Capt S H Vanatta, Antonio Veary, Henry House, Owen Keep, Peter Silvey and Cornelius Leary.

12.—Stmr Michigan, destroyed by fire at Grand Rapids. Loss $5,000.

21.—Wm Galloway, sailor, carried overboard from the brig S C Walbridge, off Black River, by the jibing of the boom, and lost.

AUGUST 1.—Wm Chambers, sailor on the schr L B Crocker, fell from the rigging in the Chicago harbor.

9.—Schr Silas Wright, ashore between Dunkirk and Buffalo.

10.—Man named Martin, lost overboard from schr Huntress, at Marquette.

11.—Schr Arcturus reports having lost two men, Orlando Warriner and Michael Bloom, in a severe squall on Lake Michigan.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Schr J L Hazelton, (Canadian,) capsized and water-logged off Cleveland.

7.—Schr St Mary, sunk on Lake Michigan; eleven lives lost. Vessel valued at $6,000.

8.—Schr Augusta, collided with steamer Lady Elgin, off Waukegan. Damage to Augusta $825. Lady Elgin valued at $35,000; cargo $4,000; 400 lives lost.

Schr Spartan went ashore at St Joseph. Loss $1,800.

John Hislon, sailor, washed overboard from schr Armada, on Lake Michigan, and lost.

10.—Stmr Gazelle, went on the rocks in Eagle Harbor. Loss $40,000.

18.—Schr Caledonia, collided with the propeller Ottawa, and sunk. Vessel valued at $2,500; cargo $6,800.

24.—Schr Massillon capsized off Port Bruce, and captain and cook lost.

Schr T G Scott went ashore at Port Burwell, and captain and one man drowned.

Nelson Sanford or Lamphier, sailor, fell overboard from the brig Fanny Gardner, in Saginaw Bay, and drowned.

Schr Velocity capsized on Lake Ontario, and three of the crew lost.

Schr Fair Wind, with all hands, lost on Lake Ontario—probably five.

25.—Schr R R Hubbard sunk off South Manitou.

25.—Schr Antelope sunk at Port Stanley. Two lives lost.

27.—Schr Flora, cargo of coal and pork, sunk in Sackett's Harbor.

29.—Schr Henry Clay went ashore at Four Mile Point.

30.—Brig Belle, with a cargo of corn, ran on reef at Bailey's Harbor. Vessel valued at $4,800; vessel $6,400.

OCTOBER 8.—Schr T P Hanky, struck the Kenosha pier. Loss $4,000.

Schr Eclipse lost a man overboard at the Manitous.

10.—Prop Mount Vernon exploded her boiler, and Theodore Reese, 2d engineer, and James Conklin, were killed. Loss $1,500. cargo $8,000.

11.—John McMahon, mate of schr C C Trowbridge, lost overboard off Chicago.

17.—Capt Nelligan, of prop Proctor of Gore, was washed overboard in Lake Ontario, and lost.

NOVEMBER 6.—Schr Kyle Spangler sunk by collision, in Lake Huron. Vessel valued at $10,000; cargo $5,000.

Schr Winfield Scott, in Buffalo, reports having lost overboard David Reed, a sailor, ten miles outside Beaver Harbor.

7.—Prop Mohawk exploded one boiler, on the St. Clair Flats, and Daniel Kirkwood, Martin Leeman, Proctor Brooks, Casper Rolfe, and one other, a fireman, were killed.

8.—Prop Globe, exploded her boiler in Chicago river. Vessel valued at $17,500; cargo $3,600; 10 lives lost.

10.—Schr Industry, cut in two by the Prop Cushman, at Cleveland.

11.—Augus Shaw, mate of schr W G Grant, caught by the mainsail while jibing it, and thrown overboard and drowned, off Point aux Barques.

12.—Prop Wabash Valley ashore at Muskegon. Hull and cargo valued at $28,000.

Wm. Downie, or Downing, on board schr Tarry Not, was crushed to death while at the wheel, by the yawl beingh thrown on him by a heavy sea, some forty miles out of Buffalo.

THE GREAT GALE OF NOV. 23D AND 24TH—The following is as accurate a list of the vessels lost in this gale as can be at present ascertained.

Schr Hurricane, at St. Joseph; valued at $9,000; cargo $8,000; nine lives lost.

Schr Circassian, in the Straits; valued at $7,000; cargo $14,000.

Prop Jersey City, at Long Point, Lake Erie; nineteen lives lost.

Prop Dacotah, at Sturgeon Point, Lake Erie; twenty-four lives lost.

Schr Tornado, at Kingston; eight lives lost.

Schr Omar Pasha, at Stony Point, Lake Ontario; one life lost.

Schr Maxwell, at Sugar Loaf Point, Lake Erie; seven lives lost.

Schr Marco Palo, at Long Point, eight lives lost.

Schr Scallawag, at Port Stanley.

Brig Curtis Mann, at Goderich, C. W.

Prop Coaster, at Stone Mills, Canada.

Schr Edith, at Stoney Point.

[A large number of vessels were driven ashore in this gale on Lakes Erie and Ontario which we do not set down as total losses. During the same gale three sailors were washed off the Prop Ogonts and brig Helfenstein.

DEC. 1.—Scow Ottaco, an old craft, at Point au Pelee.

RECAPITULATION—VESSELS LOST.

Steamers	5	Schooners	33
Propellers	9	Scows	3
Barks	1	Tugs	1
Brigs	2	Fishing Boats	2
Total			55

CAUSES OF DISASTER.

Driven ashore	24	Collision	5
Sunk	12	Explosion	5
Capsized	6	Fire	3
Total			55

LOSS OF LIFE.

By drowning	521	Washed overboard	26
By explosion	36		
Total			583

FINANCIAL LOSS.

From official sources	$285,000
Balance estimated	350,000
Total	$635,000

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.

They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the very best materials by experienced and intelligent workmen, under the supervision of the inventors.

They are made of all sizes and capacities, apapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications.

They are made to sit without a pit, which, in a prairie country, is very desirable.

They are made without lateral stay-rods—the shock, when loads are placed upon the platform, are prevented from wearing upon the knife-edges by the introduction of chilled iron balls, which vary in number and size from four to fifty, according to the capacity of the scale.

There are no steel plates resting upon knife-edges, and constantly wearing against each other, as in all other Scales, but the knife-edge and the bearings thereon, remain perfectly quiet, thereby preventing any friction.

These Scales will weigh with exactness when out of level as can be seen in Scales set up in our warehouse. This is the case with no other Scale ever yet made.

They have taken first premiums wherever exhibited, and what is of great practical value, they are now being introduced in place of the manufactures of old inventors.

They are fully warranted, not only strong and accurate, but durable, and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warranty good.

They can be put up or taken down by the purchasers without the assistance of a mechanic, by printed instructions accompanying each scale, and can consequently be furnished at a lower price than Scales that require a competent mechanic to put them up.

They Have Taken First Premiums at the

Vermont State Fair, (four years in succession,) Illinois State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair, Chicago Mechanics' Institute, Erie County, (Buffalo, N. Y.) Fair, Ohio State Fair, Maine State Fair.

They are Strong, Accurate and Durable. Require no Pit, no Check Rods. All Friction Received on Balls.

WEIGH WHEN OUT OF LEVEL,

And commend themselves to the common sense of every discerning man in the community.

FOR SALE BY THOS. S. DICKERSON, AT THE TIN-PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, 45..........Wabash Avenue..........45 BURCH'S IRON BUILDING, CHICAGO. de21d768wwrim

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH, MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

In order to meet the requirements of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss Watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these watches:

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Maine,
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PAUL MORPHY, New Orleans,
Dr. J. MARION SIMS,
Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N.,
S. I. PRIME, D. D., White Plains,
Genl. G. P. MORRIS, New York,
JOHN G. SAXE, Vermont,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, Mass.,
FRANK LESLIE,
WM. H. CARY, New York,
NORMAN WIARD, Wisconsin,
Prof. BARTLETT, West Point,
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WILSON G. HUNT, New York,
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CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is not accompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y. de2xeod3m-eow

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., keep constantly on hand a good supply of this celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 121 Clark street, Lumber Block.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—E. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

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ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
P. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.62. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c	$872,400 00	$908,992 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	225,650 00
State Stocks, &c	214,810 00	221,822 70
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,000 00	85,781 00
Mortgage Bonds	32,000 00	32,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		37,596 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,799 58
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		294,148 39
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,997 65	
Total		2,194,100 62

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. jy13-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	183,325 91
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	$37,369 02
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	34,141 28
Real Estate, unincumbered	6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate	36,200 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	46,900 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured	1,000 00
	PAR VAL. MK'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,100	140,761
Hartford Bank Stock	198,600	213,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	12,209
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,000
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,000
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$582,325.91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents. No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.

Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DIRECTORS:—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-d1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital..........$300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital..........$151,686.23 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts, first floor, Loomis' Block.

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY, Chartered in 1810.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

		Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call		$132,980 94
Loans amply secured		54,175 39
Real Estate, cash value		23,000 00
2,595 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		205,990 00
2,300 " " " in New York		240,830 00
1,010 " " " in Boston		108,585 00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee		42,400 00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford		3,000 00
140 " Railroad Stock		14,250 00
41 City and Railroad Bonds		42,160 00
State Stocks		56,720 00
Total Assets		$933,724 53
Total Liabilities		$36,993 33

Polices in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, an30-c961-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York, HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street. [je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860..........$234,817.09 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. jy14-1y-d780 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS. The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public. RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.

For diarrhœa, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

CHAS. H. ATWOOD, 19 Central Street, Boston. Wholesale and Retail by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago. no16eod mw&f-1y

FLAX SEED WANTED. Having commenced the manufacture of LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO, I am prepared to pay the highest market price for FLAX SEED. Oil Cake For Sale at all times. C. A. ROGERS, No. 9 Hilliard's Block, c23-d166-1m Cor. Clark and S. Water Sts. Chicago

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, ...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Braids, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, 76 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 76 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE
125 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oct8-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860 WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25..........LAKE ST., CHICAGO..........25 Have in store a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y]

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a ... stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes to all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860 H. W. HUNT & CO., 23 and 25 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and Green Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates
8,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
" Russia Sheet Iron.
" Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
8,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
2,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 6 to 26.
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & Co., sel No. 176 Lake street.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER [oc1d135-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Sabrises, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18 Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 Lake Street. [mh36'60]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES No. 33 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION. ☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

No. 27 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 43 Wabash Av REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 821. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; ... ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 218 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; J. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au20d1y

LELAND & MIXER, Packers and Commission Merchants, Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited. W. LELAND. [sel4] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. [sel2-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 13 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. E. E. NORTON. ap27-c261-1y

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Building, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY, J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. no12-d434-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'60] E. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 126 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 5127, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. S. W. SEYMOUR. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16-c961-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. E. F. GRIFFIN. [mh23'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE. [jy6'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 20 and 22..........LASALLE STREET..........20 and 22 CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. oct4d80-1y

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South. JOHN WELLER. J. A. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD. ap9-d1y

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago. mh13'60

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186 Atkin's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy20-1y-de

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. E. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Sims, Buffalo. mh5'60-1y

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 223 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; H. N. King, Buffalo. [au10d60ly]

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja5d94] C. H. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no5d439]

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [jel7'60-1y]

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by oc2'60 ly] THOMAS NASH.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. [sel-d8-1y] W. T. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kilo Dried Corn Meal. Refer to S. L. Thurham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. jal7-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe25'60-1y C. H. SPAFFORD. H. STEWART. E. P. W. GILES.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15a126-1y] S. STORR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 228 South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co. Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal7'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 124 and 126 South Water street. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDMAN.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 229 South Water Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. [mr8'60-1y] R. B. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 120 North Jefferson Street. P. O. Box 2222, Chicago. Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.

Thomae, Hurxthall & Thomae, Shipping and Commission Merchants, NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y. Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to E. W. Davenport & Co. ...

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, Small Coal, MUST BE USED WITH MUST BE USED WITH LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS, LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS, SOLD BY SOLD BY Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [no9]

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 100 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap12d1y]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY. WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. $100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:

Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing & Dressing MACHINE, FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds, viz:

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question. Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufoes & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of HART & MUNSON'S Patent Flouring & Grist Mills, All perfect and complete within themselves.

Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices. ☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE, my1sc60-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. fe4] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, AND HEAVY HARDWARE. Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. [ap15]

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81 [jy21-c890-9m]

WALL PAPER! LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS —AT— DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 134 ... South Clark Street .... 134 [oct8xly]

Erasive Soap.

R. H. STEWART & CO'S. IMPROVED Chemical and Erasive Soap, THE GREATEST LABOR AND MONEY SAVING FAMILY STAPLE. Please Observe:

This Soap took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where 200 different Soaps were on exhibition, after a trial of three hours washing out paints, tar, grease and printer's ink.

1st.—This Soap is, every ounce of it, washing material.

2d.—When used as directed it dispenses with all pounding and machine friction, and will save full fifty per cent. of the time and labor usually required to do the washing of a family.

3d.—Water—In the use of this Soap, hard water needs no "breaking" or cleansing. Simply use a small excess of the Soap.

4th.—Cloths will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer. The Soap itself softens the fabric and loosens the dirt. It is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

5th.—A strong solution of suds will clean paints, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., with the greatest ease, rapidity and thoroughness.

6th.—Used as a Toilet Soap, it cleanses the skin of dirt, grease, tar, paint, printer's ink, etc., leaving it soft and clear. It's invaluable for hand washing.

7th.—It will remove tar, grease, paint, etc., from silk and woolen goods, and the best flannels may be washed in it without being filled or with other soaps.

Dealers and the public generally are requested to give the Soap a trial.

Mr. R. H. Stewart, being a practical soap-maker, has experienced upon and tested these soaps in various ways, and even offered it to the public as a Soap which will SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.

We are willing it should rest upon its merits. All we ask is to give it a trial; and if it does not give full satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

☞ For sale at all the leading grocery stores. Be sure and get the genuine. oel-2373-1m Manufactory, 221 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Starch.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no impurities, hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use.

As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference seems to be unnecessary, as all, by procuring a little for trial, can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY, McGINNIS, MAKER.

To Wholesale Dealers, the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories by purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of Starch that leaves the Factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago. R. E. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1 Waly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY. NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. ap4d4 w1y-1771

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR SALE AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, HART, ASTEN & CO., ... South Water street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative PAINTERS, 121 Washington st., Chicago, FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Dwellings, and in the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. In Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbling ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 121 Washington st.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble or Slate Beds, with best cushions in the world, ... W. H. GRIFFITH, ... Manufactures No. 144 Fulton street, New York City.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1860.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.

To-day has been decidedly the most cheerful day of the week. The European news, published by us this morning, had a stimulating effect upon the grain and provision market, the particulars of which will be found in the commercial column. The continued large exports from New York are reducing rapidly the surplus placed there before the close of navigation, and present prospects warrant the conclusion that heavy drafts will be made by rail upon the West before spring opens. The following from the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of the 19th inst. will bear repetition here:

The exports for the week past exceed a value of three and a half million of dollars, and include foreign goods, principally sugars, to an unusual extent. But the export of domestic produce has been on a continuation of the grand scale heretofore alluded to—for instance, the exports of clover seed, an apparently insignificant article, are to the value of about one hundred thousand dollars. There were also 63,000 bbls flour, (of which about 35,000 bbls to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Bristol,) 740,000 bu wheat, 112,000 bush corn, 200 bbls beef, 778,000 lbs bacon, 403,000 lbs lard, over 1,000,000 lbs cheese, 570,000 lbs butter, 10,500 bales cotton, 18,000 bbls naval stores, and 1,169,900 lbs tallow, besides other articles, such as oil cake, &c., in large quantities.

The export of breadstuffs has been greatly in excess of the receipts, and if continued, must soon exhaust the supplies at this market, especially in wheat. Corn, although in no better supply than wheat, is not so much wanted, and yet the shipments, latterly, have been liberal. Flour is in small stock, but supplies can be kept up by means of the railroads.

The freighting business on the lines of our railways Eastward has become more active already, and should the Europern demand continue, we may look for lively times as soon as the holidays are over. Our four great Eastern lines are equal to almost any emergency. It is withal cheering to know that the West can honor drafts on her for flour, grain, pork, beef, lard and provisions of all kinds, to almost an unlimited extent, and still ask for more. Unless some unforeseen event should occur there are better times for the exchange market in store not many weeks hence.

Another significant fact deserves notice. South Carolina has passed the ordinance of Secession; but *stocks are better*. The New York market is firm with an advance of from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. This news will sadly disappoint the traitors of South Carolina, who have fondly hoped that every thing would go to "*eternal smash*" when they went out of the Union. If they would go, bag and baggage, beyond the seas, or to a country said to have a very warm climate beneath them, stocks would rise ten per cent. on the announcement of the joyful news. Treason would then have no cesspool in which to hatch its brood of horrors. The country has begun to think that these "horrors" don't amount to much after all, as the movements of the New York Stock Board to-day show.

Several of our bankers report a more active demand for currency. Large discounts have been made to reliable houses, payable here. This is a new feature in the packing business, for bankers have heretofore been able to require payment in New York. The condition of the exchange market has determined operators to remain in active, and hence large amounts of currency have lain in the vaults of the banks perfectly useless. There are indications to-day that the packers have carried their point, and all parties feel the better that business begins to move, though as yet, comparatively speaking, it is scarcely perceptible. The rates of discount, as far as they have transpired are 10 per cent.

Exchange is still close. The price to customers is 10 per cent; and about 10¾@11c to customers. We observe a more cheerful feeling and were not the large remittances of the 1st and 4th of January, so near at hand, we should look for a decline next week. In other respects the demand is not so pressing.

Gold buying at 9, selling at 10 ℔ cent. Demand light.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	BUYING. Prem.	SELLING. Prem.
Exchange on New York	9½	10
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	8	
Ohio, Ky., La. & Ind. State, do	7	
Mich. & Canada do	8	
New Jersey, & Iowa do	6	
Penn., Md. and Free Ind. do	3	
Gold	9	
Va., North & South Carolina & Mo.	Par.	
Ga., Ala., and old Tenn. Banks	Par.	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Dis.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15
Stock Banks of Tennessee	5@10

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday reports an easier money market. It says:

There is money enough, but the thing is to keep it within immediate reach. But as remarked, the appearance of things continues to improve, both in financial and commercial circles, and merchants particularly exhibited an increased disposition to-day to go ahead with business.

The market was fully supplied with New York exchange, and rates were heavy though not lower. The offering of produce checks are on the increase, and these pr mise now to become quite liberal, as Eastern merchants, who have hitherto operated very sparingly in pork, are beginning to take hold more freely. There was a slightly improved feeling in Baltimore and Philadelphia, but rates held unchanged. New Orleans scarce and firm, the demand being in advance of the supply. Gold dull at 1¼@1½ prem. Bankers are beginning to look for time bills again, for which, it may be said, there has been no market for some weeks past. No. 1 sixty-day drafts on New York sold to-day at 2 dis.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency is still quoted at 15 per cent. discount.

PITTSBURGH.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:—In the money market there is but little change. All our banks (save the Bank of Pittsburgh) are still suspended, and currency remains as before. Exchange on New York is quoted at 5 per cent. prem. The weekly bank statements exhibit a falling off in deposits and an increase of circulation.

BOSTON.—The *Atlas and Bee* of Wednesday has the following:

Money was easier than it had been since the outbreak of the panic, and with but little demand. The banks are discounting pretty freely, and there was yesterday no very great open market pressure. The report from the Clearing House of a specie gain of nearly $70,000 gave a buoyancy to the market. At the present time the only thing needed is confidence in collaterals. Capitalists are extremely cautious. But as everybody now believes that the crisis has reached its worst point, matters will soon be on the mending hand.

Business of every description continues very much depressed.

The *Journal* quotes Copper stocks as follows:

Copper stocks were more active. Minnesota advanced to 63, closing in demand; Pittsburg advanced to 59, closing firm; Isle Royale was steady at 6¾ bid; Toltec closed at 1¾ bid; Central was steady at 4¾ bid; Pewabic advanced to 8½, closing in demand; Hancock was steady at 1¾; Mesnard was in demand at 2¾, and Pontiac at 2¾; Franklin was firm at 10; Copper Falls was offered at 8; 27 was bid for National, 25 for Quincy, 15½ for Rockland, and 1¾ for Superior.

CANADA BANKS.—The November report of the Canada banks show the following figures: circulation $13,939,132; specie $5,017,922; loans $38,996,605; exhibiting a decline in the month in circulation of $1,117,217; again in specie of $4,547; and an increase in the discounts of $1,180,660. Compared with the statement for the same month last year, there is an increase in the circulation of $3,143,796, and a gain in specie of $1,462,602.

NEW ORLEANS.—We quote as follows from the *Delta* of Tuesday:

Business of every kind has been considerably restricted to-day, and the movement has disclosed no change in any department that calls for special notice. Some of the Banks operated lightly in new paper, but a majority of them limited their transactions to renewals for regular customers and to small purchases of exchange. There was no letup whatever noticeable in the demand for accommodation, and of course, when the amount of income to be divided was immensurably disproportionate to the public wants, a large number of applicants had to be, as usual, disappointed. On the street there was no market for any description of securities, and financial interests for the time were wholly suspended. Foreign exchange was in moderate request throughout the day, but as holders still exacted higher figures, buyers manifested less disposition to operate, and sales indicated a falling off as compared with previous returns. Some few lots changed hands, however, at 97@100 and 100½, but the offerings embraced a range from 99@101. The latter, however, was an exceptional figure.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	S'ds lbs.	Bar'y bu.
G. & C. U. R R	300	6317	....	646	5500	....
C. & R. I. R R	300	2450	2100	500	....	350
I. C. R. R	....	4930	2750	1350	....	550
C. B. & Q. R R	185	2000	714	....	....	119
C. & N. W. R R	576	3660	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R	....	1585	....	60	....	....
Total	1350	19863	5564	2556	5500	1019

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns bbls.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R R	232	660	14	6450	60	....
C. & R. I. R R	533	375	72	2210	152	....
I. C. R. R	197	3200	80	6045	....	....
C. B. & Q. R R	145	549	139	6076	....	5162
C. & N. W. R R	114	....	....	7617	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R	7	....	48	8260	31	....
Total	1158	5484	352	36658	233	5162

The Wheat market to-day, under favorable Eastern and foreign advices, was active and buoyant, and prices advanced 1@1½c on yesterday's outside quotations. Some 61,000 bu changed hands at 80@81½c for No. 1; 74@75c for No. 2, and 65c for Rejected. The market closing firm at 81c for No. 2 and 85c for No. 1 Spring. Holders of Flour advanced their views 5@10c, but buyers held back and transactions were limited. There was a fair inquiry for Corn, and the market was firm and advanced 1@1½c; some 10,000 bu mixed sold at 30@30½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye a little more active. Barley quiet. The receipts of Dressed Hogs are large, and the market is quiet and less firm. Live Hogs are firm and steady, with a good packing and shipping demand. Provisions steady. Hides a shade firmer, but without quotable change. Highwines more active.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860.

CORN—Receipts, 5,564 bu. Market firm and advanced 1@1½c. Sales were:—8,000 bu mixed at 30c in store; 1,900 bu do at 30½c in store. [illegible]

OATS—Receipts, 2,556 bu. Market quiet. Sales [illegible]

RYE—Receipts, [illegible] bu. Sales [illegible]

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,019 bu. Market quiet. Sales [illegible] bags at 45c on track; 250 bags at 45c on track; 85 bags at 53c on track.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales 250 bbls heavy Mess Pork at $15.00 del. 7,500 lbs Hams from sweet pickle at 8¼c. 7,000 lbs prime Leaf Lard at 10c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts 233 brls. Market more active. Sales 150 brls country at 14¾c; 100 brls city at 15c.

ALCOHOL—Unchanged. Sales at 35¾@36¾ ℔ gal.

CORN MEAL—Quiet. Unbolted, $12.50; bolted, $15.90 ℔ ton; caloric dried meal $2.50 ℔ brl; $15.00 ℔ ton.

EGGS—Market steady. Fresh, 18c; limed, 15@ ℔ doz.

MILL STUFFS—Sales 3¼ tons good Middlings at $15.00 on track.

GAME—Market continues dull. Prairie Chickens, $1.25 ℔ doz.; Quail, 75@80c ℔ doz.

HIDES—The market is a shade firmer but without quotable change. Green, 4@4¼c; Green Salted, 5@5¼c; Green Calf, 7½c; Dry Salted, 10c; Dry Flint, 11¼@12c.

TALLOW—Sales 6 brls good country at 9¼c.

POULTRY—In good request. Dressed Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ℔ doz.; Turkeys, 7@7½c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Good Neshannocks and Carters, 25@28c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 1,158. Market quiet and less firm. Sales were:

10 averaging	220 lbs. at	....	$5.75
53 "	260 "	....	5.85
15 "	240 "	....	5.67½
18 all over	200 "	....	5.65
42 "	200 "	....	5.62½

46 at $5.50@5.65 dividing on 200 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts 5,484. Market firm and active with inquiry by packers and shippers. Sales range from $4.40@4.75 gross.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Favorable accounts per the Fulton has imparted better feeling to the flour market, and there is a moderate export and home consumption; prices advanced fully 10c per brl. Sales 11,800 brls at $4.90@5.00 for super state; $5.20@5.30 for extra state; $4.90@5.00 for super western; $5.20@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.30@5.40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour has also advanced with moderate demand. Sales 480 brls at $5.20@7.00 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling in small parcels at $3.25@4.10 for common to choice super. Corn meal held a little higher, with moderate business doing.

WHISKY—Without material change and in moderate request. Sales 150 brls at 17¾@18.

GRAIN.—Wheat advanced 2@3c per bush with moderate export demand. Shippers are not disposed to operate very freely at the advanced rices. Sales 18,300 bush common to fair Chicago spring at $1.13@1.15; 28,300 bush Milwaukee club at $1.20 @1.22—chiefly $1.20@1.21; 19,000 bush winter red western at $1.30; 8,200 fair white western at $1.37 and 1,900 bush southern at $1.42. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley nominally unchanged. Corn advanced 3c with moderate export and home trade demand and some speculative inquiry. Sales 63,000 bush at 66@67c mixed western in store and afloat, closing with sales in store at the latter price. Oats firm with fair business doing at 37½ for western and Canadian, and 37¼@38c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, with only small sales $15.50 for old mess and 16new do; 10.25 old prime and 11.75 new do. Holders generally show but little deposit on to realize, with but little stock pressing on the market. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales, 120 bbls at $5.00@10.00 repacked mess; $10.50@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet. Sales, 70 bbls western at $13; cut meats dull and heavy. Small sales at 5¼@6c for shoulders; 8@8½ for hams. Hogs firm at 6¾@6¾ for cornfed dressed, and 5¾ for live. Bacon active. Sales, 10,000 bbls pickled bellies at 6¼c; 100 boxes city Cumberland cut middles for January delivery at 8c; 100 boxes of western short clear to arrive, at 9¾c, and 300 boxes of Baltimore short ribbed middles for January delivery on private terms. Lard firm and a fair demand. Sales, 700 bbls here and to arrive at 10¼@10¾c for prime western, and 10¾ for very choice do. Butter selling at 10c@15c for Ohio, and 14@21 for state. Cheese steady at 9@10¼ for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee without change. Sugar continues firm; sales 450 hhds Cuba part 5¼@5¾, and remainder on private terms. Molasses steady; sales 100 bbls. New Orleans at 32@34, including half bbls at 36 cash.

STOCKS—Lower with moderate business. Chicago & R I 57¾, C & T 30¾, M S guar 32¾, G & C 64¾ opening, Erie 36¾, Pac Mail 81¾, Del & Hud 83, Mo 6s 70, U S 5s 71, registered 89, I C scrip 66, M S R R 14¾, M C 49¾, Huds 43¼, N Y C 75¾, Canton 15, N C 6s 79¼.

Foreign Markets.

PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.] LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.

BREADSTUFFS—Market firm, with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. In the produce market rosin was heavy—common quoted at 4s9d@4s 10d. Other articles was generally unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday evening—Consols closed at 92¾ for acct. extra dividend. American Stocks—the latest sales were Ill. Cent. R. R. shares at 28c discount; Erie 35@36; N. Y. Cent. 77@79.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N.Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, and their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 800	20 horse power	$1,350
8 "	575	25 "	1,900
10 "	775	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
15 "	1,100	40 "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and every necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent engineers will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274. oc5'59-1y

CALL AT

GALE BROTHERS

No. 202 Randolph Street,

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NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS,

Suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS

41 - - La Salle Street - - 41

NEW WORSTED GOODS,

Skating Basques, Skating Caps,

GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,

PALERMO SLEEVES, ESQUIMAUX PANTS

SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, SCARFS

HOODS. HOODS.

Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.

A large assortment of

COMMENCED SLIPPERS,

Zephyr Worsteds and Wollen Yarns

SUTTON & BURKITT,

(LATE R. DUKE,)

41.............La Salle Street.............41

de5d600-2m

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

No. 138 Lake Street.

BARNUM BRO'S,

Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138..........LAKE STREET..........138

[au18-'60-1y]

T. C. SMITH & CO.,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

228 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

[se14'60-1y]

FUR MANUFACTORY.

C. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERZOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.

55 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 55

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d261

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.

BURWELL & WYANT,

DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Dearborn Street, 5 Tremont Block.

[illegible]

GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the Hope Mills, Pittsburg, Pa., an article of Seamless Bags, equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. [illegible]

WEBSTER & BAXTER, Agents,

25 South Water street.

de21-d377-2m

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Select Committee of the Senate on the Crisis met to-day and had free interchange of opinions, during which Mr. Douglas said that he was ready now to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as would take the slavery question out of Congress. In view of the danger which threatens the Republic with disunion, revolution and civil war, he was prepared to act on the matters in the controversy without regard to his previous action, and as if he had not made a speech or given a vote on the subject.

Senator Bigler, who is on the Committee, has been for some days maturing a plan by which the slavery question, by the amendment of the Constitution, may be removed altogether from Congressional control. It meets the approbation of distinguished gentlemen.

Lieuts. Dozier and Hamilton, and several acting midshipmen, natives of South Carolina, have resigned their commissions in the United States Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Geo. W. Heard as Secretary of the Legation to China, and Edwin P. Chandler as Marshal to the Consular Court at Bangkok, Siam.

Messrs. Hale and Hughes, from Texas, are here as counsel for Judge Watrous, whom the House Judiciary Committee have recommended to be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the Governor and Executive authority thereof, against the Governor of the State of Ohio, was taken up in the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Monroe having read the petition and exhibits, and having moved the Court for a writ of *mandamus*, or for a rule to show cause. Pursuant to the terms of said petition, it was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January; and it is further ordered that the Clerk of the Court shall forthwith send a copy of this order and petition and exhibits filed therein, to be served on his Excellency, Wm. Dennison, Governor of the State of Ohio.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Times* Washington correspondent says that at the meeting of the Committee on the Union to-day, the following propositions were discussed: An Enabling Act for Pike's Peak and New Mexico, and admission of Kansas, which would settle the difficulties concerning that Territory. The Committee adjourned till Jan. 7th.

Subsequently the Republican members held a caucus and came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States by way of amendment to the Constitution could be adopted by the people, and therefore it was unecessary to prepare one.

The same correspondent says the Cabinet were in session all day, discussing the national crisis. He also says Gen. McLane will on Monday announce the passage of the Secession Ordinance, and the South Carolina delegation will retire. Mississippi and Alabama members have consulted as to the propriety of withdrawing at the same time and decided to await the action of their States.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the President will send a special message to Congress on Monday, in reference to secession.

The same correspondent has a doubtful report that a letter from a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Pa., says that as sure as Fort Moultrie is taken by the secessionists, Mr. Buchanan's residence at Wheatland will be burned to ashes.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 22.—The screw steamer City of Manchester, which left Liverpool at noon of the 12th inst., *via* Queenstown 13th, passed Cape Race at six o'clock this morning for New York. She was intercepted by the news packet of the Associated Press and her news despatch obtained. The steamship Jura, which sailed for New York on the 11th, took out £49,000 in specie. The City of Manchester has £35,000 in specie on board.

The political news is unimportant.

The China mails would not reach London before the 14th inst. The following has been telegraphed: Exchange at Shanghai, 6s 6d; Hong Kong, 4s 8d; Calcutta, 2s; Bombay 1s 8d.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the Steamship Connaught, has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the Connaught was lost through the neglect of her officers, but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in the report relative to the construction of such vessels, better to insure the safety of passengers.

Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head, had been created Knights Commander of the Bath.

Lord Napier has been appointed ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, *vice* Sir John Crompton, who has been removed to Madeira. It has again been rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave Paris and for India to assume the duties of Governor.

The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico will cause determined action on the part of the British Government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The London *Times* editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the Federal Government, but admits the Southerners have some right on their side, viz: the right of free trade.

The French decree refracting all warnings to journals is published.

The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping. 3 per cent. rentes was quoted at 68f 90c.

It was rumored that J. Ranyon Disbyshe will succeed M. Thouvenal in the Foreign Department.

Italian affairs remain unchanged. The army of Italy is to consist of 30,000 troops, divided into Northern and Southern divisions.

The programme of the New Austrian Minister of State promises many sweeping and important measures of reform.

The City of Manchester has $116,368 in specie, a full cargo, 24 cabin and 180 steerage passengers. She has experienced very variable weather.

Maryland and Secession.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The *American* of tomorrow will contain the correspondence of Mr. Hardy, the Mississippi Commissioner, and Gov. Hicks. The latter replies to the request to convene the Legislature and co-operate with Mississippi in forming a new confederacy, that although Maryland is identified with the South, she is devoted to the Union. Her people will use all means to perpetuate the Union. The sentiments of the people are almost unanimously to maintain their rights in the Union, and believing that their rights will be admitted and rescued, not until all honorable, constitutional and lawful efforts fail, will Maryland consent to disunion. He says that whatever he does will be done after consultation with other border States, who really have the most to complain of. He is now awaiting with solicitude the result of the correspondence with the Governors of the border States relative to the course to be pursued by them.

South Carolina's secession produced not the slightest sensation here one way or the other. People seemed relieved and cheerful, and the streets were gaily crowded, and business better. The prevailing sentiments seem to be that if the North now does right and makes honorable and manly concessions, and will repeal the obnoxious laws, the other Southern States will cheerfully meet them.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—At the secession celebration in Camden, yesterday, a cannon burst, severely injuring several persons.

The slaver Bonita was not bound to this port, but put in here from stress of weather, and with her crew exhausted. She is bound to Norfolk.

The secession procession last night was a great affair, and was kept up till after midnight.

The *Courier's* special dispatch from New Orleans says that Col. Rudler was positively pardoned by the authorities of Honduras.

A special dispatch from Washington says that Maj. Anderson has been ordered to surrender the Forts to the constituted authorities of South Carolina, in case the Forts are attacked, but not to surrender to irresponsible parties.

The South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—The House yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to make provision for feeding and transporting troops, also establishing telegraph lines to all exposed points of the State, giving the Governor authority over all telegraph lines in case of war or apprehended invasion. It was made the special order for to-day.

A resolution was offered making searching inquiry into the business of the banks of the State, with power to send for persons and examine bank books, transactions, &c.

The Convention will probably take a recess to-day till the 15th of January.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 22.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 8th inst., passed here at 10 a. m. yesterday, but owing to the prostration of the lines, the news has been detained till to-day.

There is scarcely any item of news worth sending.

The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 24th ult. arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst.

The sensation news from the Southern States has lost much of its interest here since each new account from that quarter, seems but a modification of the first.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The *Tribune* state positively that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

Com. Kearney has resigned his position in the Navy.

A letter from the African squadron reports the capture of the Mohican, another slaver, with 900 slaves.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Gov. Banks has issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer for the Union, to be observed on the 4th of January, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

Several cars were smashed, and the baggage master of the Shore route train from New York last night, was badly injured. The accident occurred near Kingston, R. I., and was caused by the breaking of the axle of the locomotive.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—The secession of South Carolina seems to give great satisfaction here. A movement is on foot to hoist the Palmetto flag with fifteen stars, from the Custom House.

I am informed from high authority that a paper containing a request to Mr. Botts to leave the State, is being circulated for signatures. It has already received the signatures of many influential citizens.

Secession of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from the editor of the *Mississippian and State Gazette*, published at Jackson, to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, dated this evening, states that Mississippi has elected delegates to the State Convention in favor of separate State secession, by a very large majority, say seventy in the Convention of one hundred delegates, by a popular majority of about three thousand votes.

Sad Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch and her child 3 years old, were found dead to-day, in bed, having probably committed suicide with prussic acid. Her husband, a lawyer in good business, and a child recently died which probably caused insanity and led her to poison her remaining child and herself.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 21.—There is an immense Secession meeting here to-night. The wildest enthusiasm is displayed. The oldest men are taking a prominent part in the proceedings. Many places are illuminated in honor of South Carolina to-night.

Destruction of Railroad Property.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The car repair shop of the Central Ohio Railroad, situated in West Zanesville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night to ratify the Secession of South Carolina. Fifteen guns were fired, and the *Avalanche* office and other buildings were illuminated.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 21.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of South Carolina's secession to-day. Fifteen were fired at Portsmouth, Virginia, and the Palmetto flag was hoisted.

Slave Traders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Advices per Empire City from Havana states that two American vessels landed cargoes of slaves in Cuba, one of which was captured with 700 negroes.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.

Engagement of the young and beautiful actresses MISSES ADA AND EMMA WEBB.

CHRISTMAS EVE..........HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.

First night of the Grand Fairy Musical Extravaganza in two acts entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST which has been in preparation for two months, and will be presented with the Most Lovely Scenery ever presented to a Chicago audience, by the talented artiste of the Theatre J. W. WHYTAL. Mechanical effects by D. Pratt. Appointments by Mr. Smith. Costumes by Mrs. Graver. Music arranged by T. F. LeBrun.

Beauty..................Miss ADA WEBB.

Beast..................Mr. Myers.

Other characters and Chorus by the Company.

For a full list of scenery and music see Programme. The most popular melody of the day, DIXIE LAND, has been incorporated into the piece with appropriate words, and will be sung by a full chorus.

The performance will commence with the Protean Comedy of A DAY TOO LATE in which Miss Ada and Miss Emma will personate three characters each, with Songs and Dances.

CRAVEN & BAKER'S

Burlesque Opera Troupe.

Ten Star Performers, comprising the very flower of Ethiopian Minstrelsy, will give three of their popular entertainments at KINGSBURY HALL,

Commencing on Monday Evening, December 24th, and continue till Wednesday night.

Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

Grand Matinee Christmas afternoon, for the accommodation of families. Commence at 2 o'clock. de24x3t

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The members of the above Association intend holding a

SOCIABLE AND BALL,

On Friday Evening Dec. 28th, 1860, at BRYAN HALL.

The evening's amusements will open with an exhibition of a Grand Panorama of the Overland Route to India; to be followed by English Games, and various other amusements, and to conclude with Dancing. Doors open at 6 1-2 o'clock; Sociable commences at 7. Music by the Light Guard Band.

Family tickets one dollar; and can be had at Blackall's Tea Store, 49 So. Clark street; of B. Tree, Grocer, 120 North Clark street, or of the officers of the Society. de2-d715-1w

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL At Madame Akerstrom's Rooms, corner of Wells and Randolph streets, on Monday Evening, December 24th. Care will be taken to keep the ball select. During the evening, several Fancy Dances by pupils in full costume. Every person is expected to attend in Fancy Costume of some description. Tickets now ready, and can be obtained of Madame A. at the rooms. de21x3t

THE BALL OF THE SEASON. The First Union Ball of the Tailors' Chartered Fraternal Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860. Tickets can be had at McNally's Book Store, also at T. P. Knowles' (late Wells) Boot and Shoe Store, under the Hall. Music by the Great Western Band, and Supper furnished by M. May. de21x3t PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURES,

Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Prof. C. OSCANYAN.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co. and at the store of Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.

no1-d663-3m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday, Pa... day night for scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se2d-d34-6m

Wanted.

WANTED—Ten good Machinists to whom will be given steady employment and good wages. Apply to W. H. DOANE, 132 Clark street. de22-d72-1w

WANTED.—To buy cheap for cash, a Piano Forte, one that has been used but little and in good order. Give the maker's name and price. For three days, address P. O. Box 3333. de21x1t

WANTED.—240 Acres of Land within ten or twelve miles of Cedar Falls, Butler Co., Iowa. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8, Kingsbury Block. de21d710-1w

WANTED.—A House-Keeper wanted to take charge of a small Cottage where the comforts of a home with a light remuneration would be deemed sufficient compensation. Address with real name and place of residence, P. O. Box 3780, stating where an interview may be had. de20x3t

WANTED—To Exchange five Lots in Chicago and five Lot in Milwaukee for a small stock of goods or saleable personal property. Also 80 acres good prairie land in 40 acre tracts, within 25 miles of Chicago. Address Box 3402, Chicago Post Office. de13-d693-1w

WET NURSE.—The undersigned is wanting a situation in some respectable family. Can give good references. May be found at the second house on the northwest corner of Horne street and Park avenue, or may be addressed, care Box 450, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. CATHERINE HOLLAND. de22x3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—150,000 Superior Pork Barrel Staves, thoroughly seasoned, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to or address W. H. DOANE, 132 Clark street. de22-d72-1w

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed. CHEAP FOR CASH. Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. Address HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn-st. Post Office Drawer 6137. de3x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman wishes to engage board for himself and wife in a small private family. Address B., Tribune office. de21x3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de18x1m

BOARDING—First-Class Day board in a private family for two or three gentlemen. Location very central and terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 1914. de15x1w

BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms. de15x1w

BOARDING.—Boarders Wanted. A suite of pleasantly located rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, within five minutes of the Post Office, can be had by addressing P. O. Box, No. 2992. References exchanged. de12x3t

BOARDING.—A very desirable furnished room to be let, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, furnished rooms, with board, for a few single gentlemen. Apply at 185 Butfalo street. References required. de21x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street. de21x3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A House on Adams street, between Clark and State. Rent low to a good tenant. Carpets and such Furniture as the party may want will be sold cheap, as the present occupant is about to leave town. For further particulars address Box 1864. de22-d728-3t

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de13-d665-2m

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

Lost.

LOST.—$5 Reward—An Enameled Silver Tobacco Box. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. de22-d724-3t

LOST.—From the Briggs House, on Sunday, Dec. 16th, a grey Skye Terrier, answering to the name of Jack. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to the Briggs House. de21x3t

LOST—A Skeleton Safe Key.—The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. de19x1w

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY TAKEN AT PAR, For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber, at Cash Prices. Drop our yard, corner Old and Grove streets, Chicago. WALLACE & HOLMES. (Late J. & S. Wallace.) de18-d603-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any one by addressing Post Office Box 4263. Office 56 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois. [de8d616-1y]

THE CITY.

A General Rising Among the People

WHAT THEY DID ON SATURDAY.

The Stores Besieged and Stocks Carried Off.

HOW THEY PREPARED FOR CHRISTMAS.

South Carolina having opened for herself an account on Time's big ledger, as an independent nation, we could not as a former citizen of the United States feel otherwise than depressed. A fresh page in history had been turned, the flag torn, the firmament of stars disturbed. We read the news and pondered, and not to our comfort.

We were already the sufferers by the monetary panic having in our possession a five dollar of Illinois currency, Bank of Tinicum in Toodle County, which nobody would or could "change," the latest forms of once familiar specie having gone into the museum of the Historical Society. We knew a little of history, too much not to know that when the people are under pressure they get impatient, and from impatience pass into pugnaciousness and belligerency. We had read of barricades, and began to believe we might live to see just such use made of omnibuses and bakers' carts, peaceful drays, and lumbering country wains.

In short, we expected an "emeute of the populace." If these terms strike the reader strangely, it may be as well to know they are in the dictionary and were not put there for nothing, so we shall not change them. We thought it might be upon as early in the week. But the weather prevented. Not even the gamest Chanticleer is valiant in a rainstorm but taketh shelter under tail of cart or lee of shed; even Bunker's Hill might have been postponed by a rain-storm. It was powder and feathers, which latter neither game cocks nor military men are pleased with. So for two days' peace remained with us, and a damp quietude.

In this period of waiting, our meditations and our dreams were troublous by night. In one of the latter we saw the poor old American Eagle as it were moulting, while a paralytic old man was distractedly pulling out the tail feathers of the distressed bird, for quills wherewith to trace his initials, J. B., at the bottom of treasonable messages and letters to newspapers he was made to sign. Then we saw the same old gentleman frantic with snakes in his boots, and the similitude of the same snake was twined round a Palmetto tree. Then this same ancient showman seemed to be feeding the snake on food set apart for the eagle; so we awoke and knew there was trouble brewing. Still it was delayed on account of weather.

For it snowed, and that, too, was favorable. The eye that will not blench at the blaze of cannon, will wink at snow flakes. No one is valorous or warlike in a snow storm; witness the "march from Moscow." Why, even that scriptural Cumming, who "went down into a pit and slew a lion in a snowy day," won his most unfading laurel from the state of the weather. So we had peace on Friday and no emeute.

But on Saturday morning we saw and felt there could be no postponement. The sun shone unobscured. And abroad there was a stir; we knew there was something in the wind. We ordered Bridget to close the front blinds, which, to be sure, are not bullet-proof, and make our coffee very strong, and then we said to our eldest, "England expects every man to do his duty" this day, giving him the page where he would find the connection of that hackneyed statement. Then we went down town. We saw at once that our fears were realized. There was an extraordinary stir in the streets. A rush of steeds, a din of vehicles, a clang of bells, and hurrying footfalls on the crisp, white snow. We knew then that one common purpose possessed our people. There were whole families bundled into the same vehicle and evidently hurrying somewhere, and then we thought of the sack of Troy. And single steeds dashed to and fro with the sledges, evidently carrying general orders. We saw a marvellous machine, which we set down at once as a traveling battery, but subsequently ascertained to be the new snow plow of the City Railway Company.

As we apprehended, there was a general attack upon the stores. The merchants had evidently done their best to prepare for such an event, and were strongly entrenched behind their counters, re-inforced by numerous assistants, and so they stood a long day's siege, but nevertheless, the assailing party seemed to enjoy an advantage, and they certainly secured an abundance of spoils. We looked about for our military, but it was, even with them, "every man for himself," and in a most unwarlike manner, Colonels and Majors, and privates in civic dress, only swelled the general attack and defence.

Surely thought we, in view of South Carolina and the treason of James Buchanan, there will be a large demand for weapons, and yet all we saw purchased were of the nursery regulation pattern, tin barrels and tin blades. We thought there would surely be fitting out of military companies, and yet learn that sales were confined to toy drums, harmonicons and tin trumpets. We followed a fierce-looking full-whiskered citizen three squares, shadowed him into a store, heard him ask for a "company of soldiers." "Aha, we have it," and we held our breath: we might have spared our pains, for the man bought a set of wooden Lilliput militia, and carried them off in his pocket. We heard a mother say she must buy her son a horse. We thought of her of Sparta, so ready to *shield* her son,—but this modern matron bought a steed on rockers and sent it home by express.

Expresses were dashing to and fro, and citizens and errand boys carrying armfuls of brown papered packages. Surely munitions of war. We peeped to see lurking cartridges, but only bon-bons met our gaze; and bayonets, but found only battle-dores and toy-whips. We found ourselves out of our reckoning, and under a delusion. This all meant the reverse of fighting, the reverse of want and panic that leads to popular tumults. It looked like a very vigorous preparation for the Holidays, and so it was. Only this, and nothing more; and we are to possess "cakes and ale," and the children to have good Santa Claus in spite of J. B. and all the Palmetto flags in the world.

Looking at the commotion in this light, we saw a glorious winter day, and streets full of life, and stores full of shoppers, preparing for the season of gifts and gift-making. We saw them selecting rich volumes—brave in gilt and Turkey morocco, or bright with pictures, at Keen's well-filled counters, or Cook's, never before better supplied for the Holiday trade. And at Colby's there was a crowd all day, won by his peculiar class of trade, which secures to the buyer a gift with each purchase. At the Children's Bookstore, the Tomlinson's were busy from morning to night. The Booksellers tell us that in no year before have their sales been better, or a more general disposition in the sensible direction of making presents in books.

There was a rush all day long at Bowen Brothers, where the most elegant imported wares in Parian, and glass, and china, and pure silver and plated, in German toys, constituted a perfect museum where all wondered and marvelled, and many made holiday orders. The toy shops were full all day, and Barnum and Peugeot tell us of a heavy trade.

In short, it was a rare day, was Saturday, for shopping and gift-purchasing. It was a harvest for our merchants, and its full returns are yet to come in, what time Christmas shall dawn and the treasures of the little folk be revealed. It was a busy day, the fairest, most brilliant and most stirring of winter's realm thus far. The sales of the strictly holiday trade as known thus far are, as we learn by inquiry among our merchants, in excess of those of any corresponding period for several years past.

And so passed Saturday, and its preparation for the Holidays, and with the next issue of our paper they will have dawned, in Merry Christmas.

Sentencing the Prisoners.

In the Circuit Court Saturday the prisoners convicted at its late term were brought up for sentence. The first of these is Adam Hagemann, the Holstein baker, who, in a fit of rage, took the life of his journeyman some months ago. Hagemann is an old resident, known to many of our citizens, and especially marked as a man of most violent passions, which have before brought him in collision with his neighbors and the officers of the law. His sad fate is certainly well deserved, notwithstanding the man in his milder moods has traits that have won him friends.

In Hagemann's case, His Honor, Judge Manierre, remarked that the jury had found him guilty of manslaughter and had fixed his sentence. In view of the facts in the case, he was content with that verdict and thought that the jury had dealt very mercifully with him. The Court then pronounced the sentence of fifteen years confinement in the Penitentiary, as fixed by the law.

The Dunton murderer, McEnroe, was then brought in. His friends and counsel claim for the man that he is insane, and that the fatal act was committed while in that state. This is not believed, but if false, the fellow almost deserves his discharge for the diligence and persistence with which, for the months of his incarceration in our jail, he has kept up the ruse. He has howled like a whole menagerie for hours on hours, always choosing his time when visitors were about. He has thrown and dashed himself about in a most reckless manner, and would have knocked his brains out long ago but for his caution in selecting soft spots to fall upon. Certainly, with all his pains, he has failed in convincing any one, either officers or attendants that he is insane. His entree into court was characterized by a yell and a ululation of a remarkable character. His hands were tied to check off any real or pretended conceit for mischief, and thus he was brought before the Court.

Judge Manierre, to a motion for McEnroe's discharge on a commission of lunacy, intimated that he could not conscientiously say he thought the man insane. The jury evidently did not want to convict the prisoner of murder lest he might prove to be insane, nor to acquit him lest he might be sane. From conversations with physicians, and from what had transpired in the case, he did not feel disposed to disturb the verdict, and would sentence the prisoner five years to the Penitentiary, thirty days in each year in solitary confinement.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—On the return of the excursionists from Ann Arbor Friday evening, Peter Page, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen, guests of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, called the company to order, and after the appointment of Rev. H. Bannister, D. D. of the Garret Bibbical Institute, as Chairman, and W. H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Schools, as Secretary, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and through them to the Professors of the University of Michigan, to the citizens of Ann Arbor, to the officers and gentlemanly conductor, George Hopper, of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and especially to Professor J. H. Rauch for his forethought in anticipating and providing for our wants and comforts, and the agreeable manner in which we, as guests of the Academy, have been entertained on our *present excursion* to Ann Arbor.

The range of the thermometer during the last week as noted by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, was as follows:

Date.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Dec'ber	16	22	31	31
Monday, "	17	28	33	31
Tuesday, "	18	33	36	33
Wednesday, "	19	43	47	38
Thursday, "	20	31	31	26
Friday, "	21	26	26	15
Saturday, "	15	4*	8	2

* Below zero.

CITY MISSION—OUT OF SUPPLIES.—We have daily poor women and children sent to us to relieve from cold and starvation. As our funds are all gone, it is cruel to send any more without giving us the means to get fuel and food with. The high price of fuel is hard upon the poor, as little or no work can be had. Those who have a good pile of wood are requested to devote a portion to the sacred cause of charity.

E. B. TUTTLE,
City Missionary, 96 North Franklin st.

COMPANY A, NATIONAL GUARD.—On and after date the Headquarters of this command are permanently fixed in the building, No. 16 Dearborn street, the old quarters of the Light Guard. The postponed meeting of the 18th ult., will take place this, Monday, evening, when the Corps will take possession of their new headquarters.

An impression having gained ground that this is a military organization with a political basis, I desire to state for the information of those concerned, that it is modelled after, and the rules for its government are taken from its great namesake of New York.

FREDERICK MEARS, Acting Com.

Chicagh, Dec. 23, 1860.

NORTH SIDE WIDE-AWAKES—ATTENTION.—This (Monday) evening we meet to elect officers and complete our re-organization. Thus far we have done our duty and received our reward. Our services will ere many weeks be again required. Rally this evening at Kinzie Hall (Turnverein), Kinzie street, at half-past seven o'clock. Citizens generally are invited.

A. HARVEY, *President*.

DUNCAN MCLEAN, *Secretary*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS EVE.—The members of the Jefferson Street M. E. Sabbath School will have a festival on Christmas Eve, the 24th inst., at their church. Interesting exercises will be held in the audience room, after which there will be a sale of refreshments, fancy and useful articles, for the benefit of the School. Exercises to commence at 7 P. M. Admission free.

The repairs on St. Ansgarius Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin sts., having been made, it will be open for Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

DIED.

On December 22d, of Diptheria, WILLIE, son of Robert and Sarah C. Law, aged one year and three months.

Funeral from 17 Pine street, at 2 P. M., Sunday.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF

1860.

WHOLESALE AGENCY

For the sale of the following

POPULAR ARTICLES

AT

J. H. JOHNSON'S,

No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.

R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.

PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental-Deterslve, Erasive, Palm, &c.

JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.

OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.

GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.

OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.

IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.

SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.

SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.

PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.

PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.

DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se27d6-1y

Prof. Wood's

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR

CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTH THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilerating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a tablespoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it, this cordial is all we claim for it. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,

444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros. [ado-daily]

FIREMENS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—All members of the Association, and with companies doing duty, will meet at the Association Hall on Wednesday, the 2d day of January, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. By order, F. F. WOOD, Sec'y. de21-d729-3t

Art-Union.

THE FIRST CHICAGO

Art-Union Distribution

Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of

FINE ART IN THE WEST,

And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works. They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the

First of January Next,

AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,

NO. 113 LAKE STREET,

Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted

FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$700
2.—Lifesize Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris, Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	300
3.—"The Prayer,"—an ideal head of a girl with veil. By HEALY	200
4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	125
5.—Cattle—pastoral scene	100
6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie	75
7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	50
8.—Landscape—Mackross Abbey. By TRACY	50
9.—Winter Scene—Gary Cattle	50
10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	50
11.—Beatrice Cenci	50
12.—Marine View	50
13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY	40
14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY	40
15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each	160
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	15
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	15
21.—Landscape—French scene. By TRACY	15
22.—Surprised Deer	15
23.—Landscape on the Dodder	15
24.—Bears at Play	15
25.—Landscape—"Old Church."	15
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	10
27.—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had for $1 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE:

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,	THOMAS B. BRYAN,
ALEXANDER WHITE,	C. V. DYER,
JAMES MILLER,	J. M. WILSON,
E. C. ROGERS,	EDMUND ANDREWS,
JAS. GRANT WILSON,	S. B. KERFOOT,
	SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES

For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,

COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 4108 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d593-1m

Real Estate.

TOMPKINS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,

Have the following property for Sale or Exchange: $30,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property. 2,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash. 100 Lots on Indiana street, on long time—low. Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues. Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property. Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms. One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange. Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property. A Drug store for sale very low for cash. Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois. Also, 160 acre improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale, or at a great bargain. de14-d663-1m

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, ice house, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk House, Smoke House, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River five miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large ever-failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. The Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the West.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de18d698-1m

Transportation.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY.

The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W SEARS Drew, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. B. FESSENDEN, 114 Wall street, New York. Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. [de14-d661-5d] New York, Dec. 8, 1860.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From and after this date, until further notice, our Expresses will arrive and depart as follows:

EAST:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
10:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

SOUTH:

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

Arrive.	Depart.
9:45 P. M.	6:00 A. M.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
7:10 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
8:50 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

WEST:

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Arrive.	Depart.
5:15 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	11:30 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON & IOWA CENTRAL.

Arrive.	Depart.
5:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

Arrive.	Depart.
5:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

ELGIN & STATE LINE.

Arrive.	Depart.
5:40 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

NORTH:

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE.

Arrive.	Depart.
11:34 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Arrive.	Depart.
12:30 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Our time is unequalled to and from all points, and rates always as low as by any other Express, and our present arrangements are such that we forward all matter for the Eastern cities—WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, QUEBEC and MONTREAL—through by connecting trains, thereby avoiding the delay of rebilling at intermediate points. We have also extended our lines over the HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, giving us increased facilities for the business of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and making direct connections with the CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA and PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

FOR DENVER CITY,

And all parts of the Gold Regions. We would also ask the attention of customers to our system of collecting invoices on delivery of goods, thereby giving facilities for the filling of orders from customers they do not care to give credit, or that are unknown—in such cases we hold ourselves responsible for the return of money or property. When the goods so ordered will not afford our regular rates by passenger trains the same can be shipped by freight trains, or consigned to our agent and invoices sent by regular express to be collected on delivery of goods.

Orders left at our office for wagons to call will be attended to promptly.

Goods received too late for billing at the office can, if required, be delivered to messengers, who will receipt for same.

JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1860. de12-d685-1m

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, allowing nature a chance to cure, which it does, does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians call it the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing E. H. BRETT, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 154 Lake street, Post Office box 4,330, Chicago, Illinois. Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINE—Manufactured by DR. H. S. PAYNE, No. 64 North Dearborn st. Salesroom at the Boot and Shoe Store, No. 152 Lake st., (2d door.)

Sewing Machine Agents Wanted

In every county throughout the States, to sell H. S. Payne's Metropolitan Double-Lock, Elastic, Fast Groover & Baker System and Family Sewing Machine; the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as Agent for the last few weeks.

The machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large percentage allowed, and liberal inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Blake & Johnson's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer. Address, or call in person upon DR. H. S. PAYNE, P. O. Box 4325, Chicago, Ill. se23-d163-3m

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,

Is this day mutually dissolved. L. A. Hamblen having purchased the entire interest of S. Lockwood Brown in the assets and business of said late firm, will continue the business at the old Stand, No. 4 Water street, and is authorized to receive all debts due the firm. Signed, L. A. HAMBLEN, S. L. BROWN.

Chicago, Nov. 30th, 1860.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BARTON & HILL was dissolved on the [illegible] by mutual consent. H. W. Hill retiring from the firm. The business will be carried on as heretofore by BARTON & BALDWIN. [illegible]

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

Fare Always as Low and Time as Quick as on any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia; MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore; LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William st., New York; LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston; H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt, Philadelphia; L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia; THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-1y

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

RAIL ROAD.

1860-61..........Winter Arrangement..........1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

5.30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

6.30 P. M.—Night Express daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago Depot. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking Cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad Route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having entered into arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this Line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston.

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.
J. N. DuBARRY, Supt. W. D.
D. W. BOSS, Gen'l West. Pas. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 7.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 5.45 P. M. Express leaves at 11.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrive at 10.40 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

CHICAGO, April 7, 1860. C. C. HAMMOND, Sup't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 8.00 p. m., Detroit at 8.00, arrives at Buffalo at 5.00 p. m., New York at 1.15 a. m., Boston at 4.30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and Erie Railway & N. Y. trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at all the Union Depot. [illegible] CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61..........Winter Arrangement..........1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points in the interior of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canada.

6.30 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.

Making close connections and quick time as [illegible]

Wagner's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all Railroad offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 56 Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. ja2-60-1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake Street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 5.50 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 3.30 A. M.; Albany 1.30 P. M.; New York 10.10 P. M.; Boston 10.00 P. M.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany 4.00 A. M.; New York 12.30 P. M.; Boston noon.

6.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 14 hours. Louisville in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays except); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted.)

Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis. WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning, (except Sunday) and every evening, (except Saturday.)

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.20 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Boonville, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and southern Missouri, and with Steamer for Cairo, and steamer on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opp. the Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, ANDREW CONGDON, Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860..........Winter Arrangement..........1861

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets:

9.20 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.30 P. M., St. Louis 11.50 P. M., Cairo 4.25 A. M., Memphis 3.00 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours.

8.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at St. Louis at 11.50 A. M., Cairo 3.30 P. M., New Orleans in 59 hours.

7.10 A. M. [illegible]

Trains arrive in Chicago at: 7.10 A. M. and 8.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted. 9.00 A. M. and 11.30 P. M. for Freeport, Rockford, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points. [illegible] Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.00 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train. Sleeping cars on night trains.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. [illegible] Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BAY, IN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Monday Dec. 24th, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

7.45 A. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 11.45 A. M.

12.45 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 5.00 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:

11.34 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M.; arrives at Chicago at 9.00 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Knox will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults in the most complete manner, and any offensive matter removed the same night. All orders left at Sewell's office, corner Lake and Clark, or P. O. box 4140, will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Willsee and Mary C. his wife, did on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 32 of mortgages, page 227, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And whereas, it was provided in said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, or any part thereof, then it should be lawful for the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, to sell at public auction the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willsee and Mary C. his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the twentieth day of [illegible] A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, on the line of Henry Hepworth's land; thence along the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage, and running west 13.70 1-2 chains; thence south 7.30 chains; thence east 13.79 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of the northwest quarter of section 30 township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willsee and Mary C. Willsee therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale.

Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. oc25-d498-td

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.

Chicago, Nov. 13th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased. no17-dctd

The above sale is postponed till Friday the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.

Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,

Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cappernell and F. M. Cappernell his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1859, execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain judgment note bearing even date with said mortgage, for the payment of the sum of one hundred and [illegible] dollars, six months from date, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Adams and State of Wisconsin on the 26th day of April, 1859, in vol. 5 of mortgages, page [illegible] and whereas default having been made in the payment of said sum at the time hereby given, that I shall, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right and interest and equity of redemption of the said Morris F. Cappernell in and to the following described property in said mortgage contained, to pay said note, together with all costs and expenses [illegible] to wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one [31] in township sixteen [16] north, of range six [6] east, containing forty [40] acres more or less, according to the government survey. Also, that certain piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit: [illegible] in the village of Cascade, in the county of Adams in the State of Wisconsin, [illegible] to the place of beginning, [illegible] Wisconsin. C. F. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed to the [illegible] day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.

dei7-d677-td C. F. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Arcelius G. Warner.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of Section thirty-one (31), running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods, [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated December 15 h, 1860. IRA SCOTT. de17-d683-td

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of the same date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing for the payment of the interest thereof, which should be payable at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, semi-annually, to wit: payable at City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: on the second day of January and July each and every year, which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 88 of Mortgages, at Page 681, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, by virtue of the power to me granted in said mortgage, and [illegible] reason of said default, I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and by due [illegible] on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:

That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15) addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.

J. M. PARKER, Attorney.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. J. M. PARKER, Attorney. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.

Chicago, Dec. 13th, 1860. oct-dl33-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Ellevsen, Nelle Ellevsen, Knud Ellevsen, John Ellevsen, Erick Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelsen, Christi Bryngelsen and Mari Ellevsen.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Sersen, [illegible] Davidson, Ingebor Davidson, Ole Bryngelsen, Christi Bryngelsen, Mari Ellevsen, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. de14-d664-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Ellen Gray vs. Balthazar Born and John Gray. Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 24th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, (noon) on that day at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, county of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots six (6) and seven (7) and ten (10) feet off the north side of sub-lot eight (8) of lot No. five (5) in block four (4) in the original town of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove said buildings from the premises above described.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860. no23d549td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given, that by reason of default in the payment of certain monies secured by a deed of trust dated May 14, 1860, running to the undersigned L. C. Paine Freer, executed by Conrad and Frederick Gossage, the mortgage and trustee in said Deed or Mortgage mentioned, I will on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1861, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, the following described real estate situate in said county of Cook, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of section twenty-eight [28] in township forty-one [41], range thirteen [13], east of the third principal meridian, [illegible] to the place of beginning.

Also, commencing at the south-east corner of section twenty-eight [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing seven acres.

Also, all that part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section [illegible] to the place of beginning. [illegible]

Chicago, December [illegible], 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Will be sold to close an assignment at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., notes, accounts and judgments due the late firm of J. E. & H. N. Parsons and H. N. Parsons. Terms absolute cash. For particulars inquire of E. Aiken, Attorney, 50 Dearborn street. E. AIKIN, Assignee of H. N. Parsons.

Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and Sarah M. his wife, did by indenture dated September [illegible] 1858, and of record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible], convey to the undersigned the following described real estate, viz: Lots [illegible] in block [illegible] in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park in Cook County, Illinois, in trust to secure the payment of a certain note dated August 24th, 1858, and payable to the order of P. B. D. Calender, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-one [illegible] dollars, and in case of default in the payment of said note, the trustee was authorized to sell said premises at public auction; and, whereas, said Calender has requested the undersigned to sell said premises, and said note [illegible] remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on Friday, January 4th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County, the said premises, to the highest bidder for cash, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said note, interest and expenses. HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee. de4-d639-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1861. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said James Trego that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 6th day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next (1861), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James Trego shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. [illegible] Clerk.

JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts Sol'r.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the trustee in a Deed of Trust executed by Dugal C. McMillan, dated December [illegible], and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Iroquois County, [illegible] the payment of [illegible] the application of the holder [illegible] at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder [illegible] forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, [illegible] in the County of Iroquois.

Chicago, Dec 11th, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHARLES H. R[illegible], JOSEPH MEDI[illegible], ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STRE[ET]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year [illegible]

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Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]

Weekly, single subscribers [illegible]

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" 10 copies [illegible]

" 20 copies, and one to getter up of club [illegible]

Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribun[e]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers.—The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

No Paper To-morrow.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Subscribers to the Tri-Weekly edition of the TRIBUNE, will receive copies of this day's issue in lieu of the regular tri-weekly edition to-morrow.

Late Paper.

In consequence of the breaking of some of the machinery in our press-room, last night, city subscribers to the TRIBUNE will be served with their paper later than usual to-day.

A NEW PAPER.

J. W. Sheahan, Esq., late of the Chicago *Times*, has commenced the publication in this city of a new daily paper—*The Chicago Post*. He announces that the *Post* will not indulge in political discussion; but confine itself mainly to matters touching the interests of Chicago and the West. We do not doubt that the *Post* will be a success. It has our good wishes.

HARK FROM THE TOOMBS!

The arrogance and impudence of Senator Toombs break out in a new place. [illegible] has been in the habit of displaying his plantation breeding in the Senate at [illegible] publican expense; but since that has [illegible] too disagreeable to be borne, he now cra[cks] his whip over the heads of his constitue[nts]. His letter is the command of a master, n[ot] the entreaty of a servant.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

We wish it to be understood that we a[re] not responsible for the rumor that the Chi[cago] *Times* printing establishment is to be removed to South Carolina, and that t[he] *Times* is to be hereafter issued as an avo[w]edly, as it is now a covertly, disunion pa[per]. The injurious report arose undoubt[edly] from the treasonable and insulting a[r]ticles with which the editor of that she[et] is pleased, day after day, to fill it.

FIRM, IS THE WORD.

The dispatches from Washington th[is] morning leave no doubt of the intention [of] the Republicans of the House and Sena[te] to submit to no compromise by which th[e] verdict of the people rendered in Novem[ber] will be nullified. They stand firm o[n] solid ground, declaring their content wi[th] the Constitution as it is, and the Union a[s] our fathers made it. There let them sta[nd], sure that the masses are with them, an[d] will consent to any sacrifices or indor[se] any policy necessary to preserve that Co[n]stitution and hold this Union together. H[e] who now yields so much as the breadth o[f] a hair to the demands which rebellion an[d] treason make, is not the man for the crisi[s]. He abets what he was elected to uproot; he encourages what he was commissioned to destroy; and the curses of the peopl[e] will follow him to the end of his life!

A SINGLE INQUIRY.

The *Tennessee Baptist*, dated Nashville, Dec. 15th, has an article severely censuring the practice of Dancing and the [illegible] of joining Societies under the control o[f] Pedo-Baptists; various obituary notices o[f] pro-slavery saints who have "loosed the silver cord," or "broke the golden bowl," (we don't know which,) down in Missis[s]ippi; and sundry matters common to jour[nals] of its class, to say nothing of the fo[l]lowing, which is good in its way; indee[d] we may say excellent:

"SLAVERY NO EVIL.—If slavery be an evil, in what respect is it so? Is it so morally, socially, or politically? Compare the people of the Southern States with those of any other country morally, and we challenge all history to produce a higher-toned population, more honest, honorable, humane, and just in all the relations of life. Take the single State of South Carolina, in which there has not been a divorce since the foundation of the government, and show us in what respect slavery has proved a moral and social evil to the whites on one hand, or, on the other, to the blacks, who under slavery, have become elevated from savage barbarians to civilized and Christian men, and are most of them far superior in character to the Abolition Senators, editors and orators of the country. We do not know a single negro who is a member of a Baptist church—and there must be nearly a quarter of a million of them—that is not at least a better Christian than either Greeley, Garrison, or Beecher. The political evil of slavery is another precious piece of cant. There is no community in the world more prosperous, one in which everybody, high and low, great or small, have as much to eat and wear, and are as happy and contented, as in the Southern States of America. To admit that slavery is an evil is, of course, to justify efforts for its removal. The South makes no such admission. If it is an evil, we, who are exclusively concerned in it, have got found it out, nor do we know by what process the discovery is made by those who have derived the chief pecuniary benefit from it, the commercial and manufacturing classes of the Northern States. Indeed the character of its most distinguished opponents is in itself a strong presumption in favor of the institution itself.

If we are not misinformed, some of the most prominent abolitionists in the North are notorious as the abettors of socialism, free love and spiritualism. We trust that moderate and conservative men there will note this fact, and make a good practical use of it. These are the kind of elements that have cursed society in every age, and when not counteracted by the preponderating forces of virtue and intelligence, have dissolved the social compact, and destroyed the entire fabric of social and civil institutions.

"Such miscreants lived before the flood,
'Twas they destroyed the ante-deluvian world."

We have only a word to say. We neve[r] argue with that kind of Christianity, wh[ich] ever its denomination, which buys m[en,] whips women, and condemns girls to co[m]pulsory prostitution; but we gather fro[m] the above two facts; 1st, The editor of th[e] *Tennessee Baptist* knows a *quarter of a m[il]lion* of slaves who are members of the B[ap]tist Church. 2d, Each one of these is better Christian than Greeley, Garrison [or] Beecher. These two facts provoke one i[n]quiry: What, in the name of Heaven, [is] the excuse of the Tennessee *Baptist* [for] holding these quarter of a million of Chr[is]tians, better than Greeley or Beecher, [in] hopeless slavery? That's all.

Vote on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

The following is the vote on the final p[as]sage of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Ho[use] of Representatives:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Anderson of [illegible]

So the bill was passed.

The wearers of Palmetto cockades [in] Washington, on finding that they were [mis]taken for the footmen of the foreign minist[ers] soon dropped them, and they are decidedly [illegible]

The American Unitarian Association has received $5,000 from the estate of the [illegible]